Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

June 10, 1957

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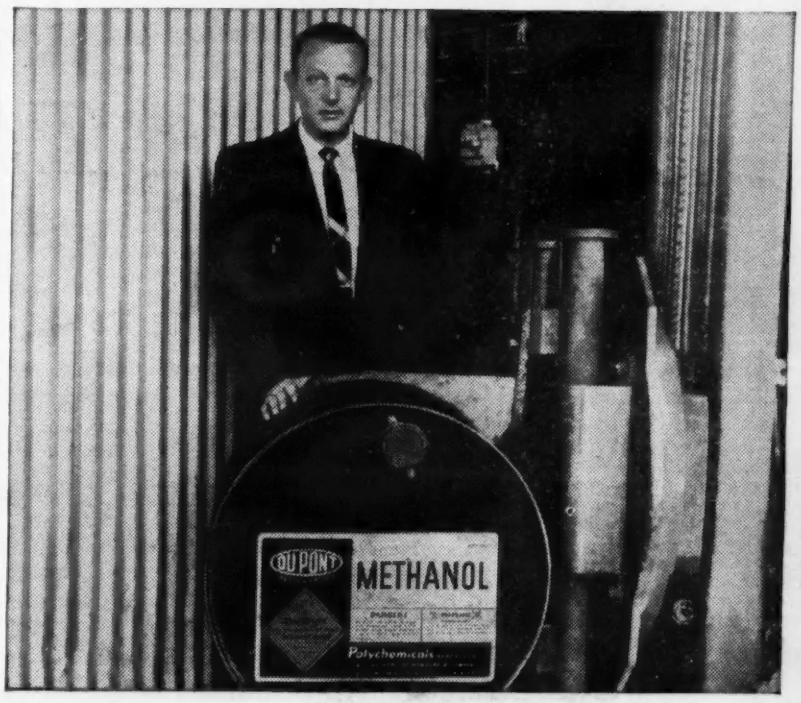

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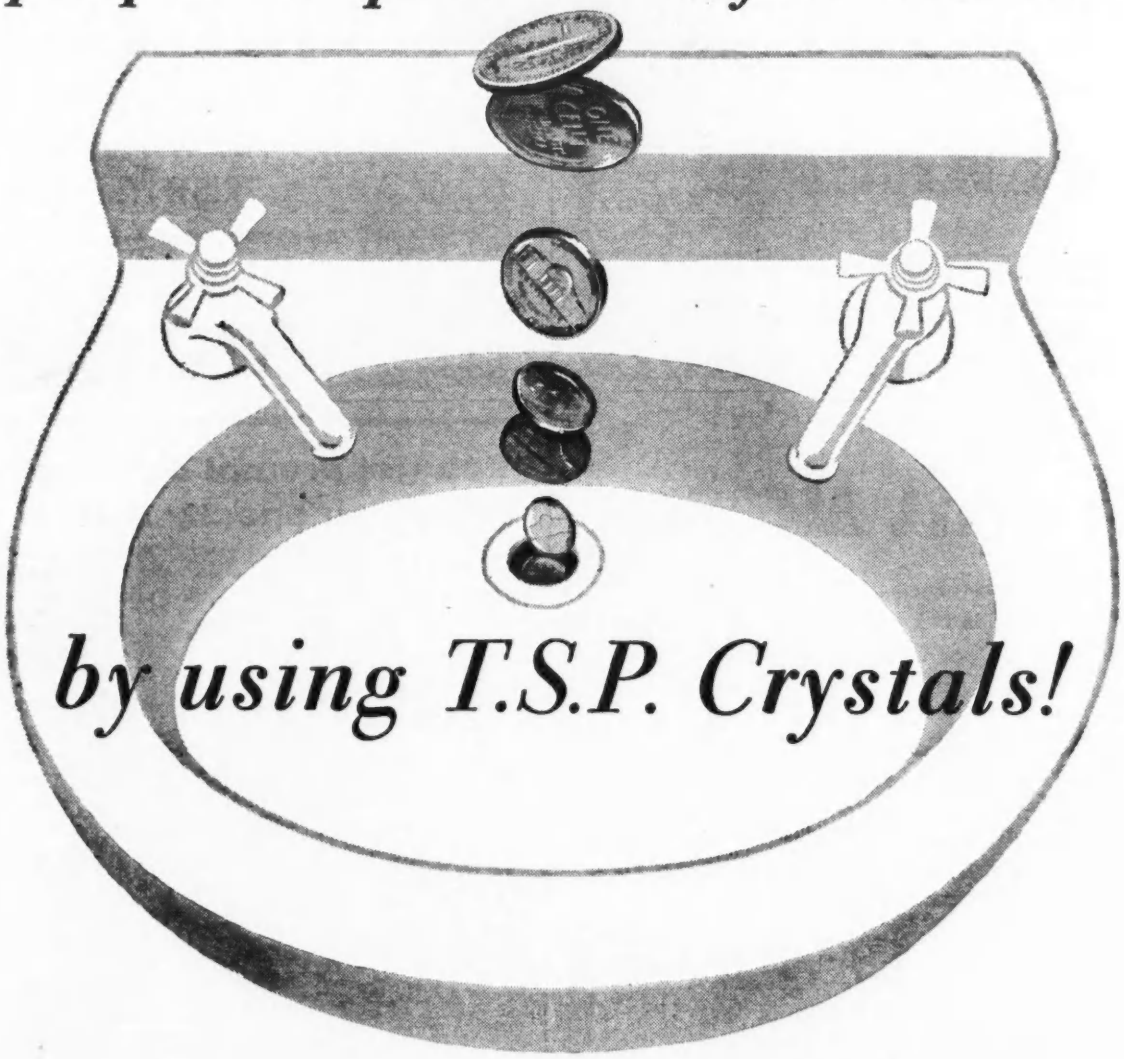

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 171 No. 23 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. June 10, 1957

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Textiles to Lose Sparks

The problem of static in synthetic fabrics—a dilemma that has plagued textile producers and consumers alike for many years—may now be eliminated by chemical developments which were turned up by Celanese Corporation of America and Onyx Oil & Chemical Company at last week's monthly meeting of the American Association for Textile Technology.

Onyx Oil has come up with two compounds which it claims belong to an entirely new class of polymers. The chemical structure of the products, trade named "Aston LT" and "Aston 108," is said to bear no relation to that of known textile finishing compounds, durable or otherwise.

While it was explained that the details of their structure could not be reported at this time, the cured compounds were generically described as nitrogenous anion exchange resins.

Celanese at the same meeting reported that it has come up with a process using inexpensive chemicals which will impart permanent antistatic properties to its "Arnel" triacetate fiber.

The New York firm said that the process creates a skin of cotton-like cellulose around each "Arnel" filament. This skin, constituting about 2 percent of the total fiber, is an integral part of the fiber and is not removed by washing or wearing.

The Onyx resins, according to Dr. Emery I. Valko, director of research, will withstand from twenty to eighty machine launderings, depending on fiber and construction of the fabric.

Celanese officials point out that so far, their process is applicable only to "Arnel," whereas Onyx Oil reports its "Aston" resins have been used with success on most hydrophobic fibers such as dacron, orlon and nylon.

DuPont-GM Ruling Is Seen Leaving Government Uncertain How to Use Its New Powers

The federal government now has a broad new authority to assure arm's length dealings between industrial suppliers and their customers in situations where questions of public policy are involved. This is a view of officials, growing out of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the General Motors-du Pont case, but they have no plans to put the new-found powers to early use.

In the first place, there is no other known buyer and seller relationship in industry that stands on all fours with that which involved these two giants of the automotive and chemical industries.

In the second place, the line that marks the difference between an illegal and a legal "vertical" merger is still too indistinct to be applied in other cases without intensive investigation and study.

Decision Elates Officials

Nevertheless, officials are elated over the 4-2 decision that said the 23 percent stock ownership of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., in General Motors Corporation, Detroit, Mich., even though acquired forty years ago, was an unlawful vertical merger subject to prosecution "at any time" under the Clayton antitrust law. The decision overturned the dismissal of the case by US District Judge Walter J. LaBuy in Chicago in 1955.

On instructions from the four-man majority of the highest court, the case now goes back to the lower court to determine how duPont is to give up its "commanding position" in General Motors. It is to be expected that duPont will have to dispose of most of its GM stock in a manner assuring "equitable relief" in the public as well as private interest. This will take considerable time to accomplish.

Lawyers looking into the decision believe that it contains two new important points on antitrust law interpretation to be reckoned with in the consideration of corporate mergers:

1. The court has said that proceedings may be brought under the Clayton Act

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CHEMURGY DIVISION V. P.: Richard O. Westley, elected vice-president in charge of its chemurgy division by Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Tung Imports Must Be Curbed To Avert Glut, President Warned

Unless steps are taken to curb imports, the government faces the prospect of taking over the bulk of the tung oil produced from the 1956 domestic crop of tung nuts. This would mean "unmanageable stocks that cannot be disposed of without excessive losses," warns the Tariff Commission. In a report to the President, the commission last week recommended the issuance of a proclamation placing an import fee of 3 cents per pound, but not more than 50 percent ad valorem, on tung oil imports for an indefinite period.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS CHIEF: George T. Collins, appointed by Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Philadelphia, to direct the operations of its wholly-owned subsidiary, Pennsalt International Corporation.

The commission's recommendations were unanimous and were based on evidence that with unlimited imports, the United States supply of tung oil during the 1956-57 marketing year will total in the neighborhood of 79 million pounds or about 50 percent greater than anticipated US consumption at the support price of 21 cents a pound.

Stocks, Imports in Figure

The figure of 79 million is made up of the following: 31 million pounds already crushed from the 1956 crop of nuts; stocks on hand at the beginning of the year of 13 million pounds, and prospective imports of more than 35 million pounds.

Stocks on hand at the close of the 1956-57 marketing year will approximate 27 million pounds, "which is greatly in excess of working inventory requirements," it was added.

"The situation is likely to be even more unfavorable at the close of 1957-58 marketing year," the commission advised the President. "Without import controls, it appears that imports during the 1957-58 crop year will exceed those of 1956-57. Moreover, estimates indicate that the production of oil from the 1957-58 crop will exceed the output for the current year by 4 million pounds.

"Supplies from these two sources,

—Continued on page 63

Heyden Newport Unit Is Planned for Florida

Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation, New York, is constructing a plant at Pensacola, Fla., to produce methyl isopropyl catechol, a new turpentine-based chemical which is a low-cost, highly efficient stabilizer for synthetic rubber manufacture, Simon Askin, president of Heyden Newport, has announced.

The plant, with projected capacity for 500,000 pounds, is scheduled for completion in October. An exclusive process, developed by Heyden Newport research, will be used.

"Methyl isopropyl catechol also will

—Continued on page 47

Carbide, Vanadium Win Gov't Price-Fixing Case

A jury in the United States District Court for Denver, Colo., has found Union Carbide Corporation and Vanadium Corporation of America not guilty of Department of Justice charges of conspiring to monopolize and fix prices in the vanadium industry.

Department of Justice first introduced the charges in an information filed September 2, 1948. The information charged that the two corporations had conspired to monopolize the vanadium industry and to fix prices between 1933 and 1946.

FDA Rejects Industry's Coaltar Color Definition

Food and Drug Administration last week tentatively rejected the so-called Hoffmann-LaRoche proposed definition of a coaltar color and decided to accept its own previously announced definition, with minor changes.

Objectors have been allowed thirty days to protest the ruling to the agency and must specify precisely how they will be injured and the particular provisions deemed objectionable.

The new definition is an attempt to de-

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Flintkote Unit Expanding

United States Lime Products Corporation, a subsidiary of Flintkote Company, New York, will construct a new plant on its property at Arrolime, Nev., some nineteen miles northwest of Las Vegas, for the manufacture of oxygen steel-making lime flux. The new plant will have a capacity in excess of 400 tons of lime products per day.

S. B. Penick Buys Dow Aromatic Unit

S. B. Penick & Co., New York, has acquired the aromatic chemicals compounding department of Dow Chemical Company located in Jersey City, N. J. Penick said it will produce and market all the aromatic blends formerly manufactured by the Midland, Mich., company.

Dow added that the sale involved facilities, inventories and formulas for making the blends, but did not include the sale of real estate since the company had occupied the site under lease. Penick will continue at the present location for the time being.

The compounding and technical per-

—Continued on page 56

Cyanamid and De La Rue Planning British Company

An agreement to organize a new company, Formica, Ltd., in Great Britain, to be jointly owned by American Cyanamid Company, New York, and Thomas De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, has been reached by representatives of the two companies.

Under the terms of the agreement, which is subject to approval by both the

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DuPont Cellophane Plant Expected to Open Early

Because of an early start in the field and generally favorable conditions, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., expects that its new cellophane plant near Tecumseh, Kans., will be able to start operations during the last quarter of 1958.

The original schedule for the 50 million-pound-a-year plant called for start-up early in 1959. Grading of the plant side started on May 2, and it is expected that building foundation work will begin within the next few weeks.

Cresylic Producers Enlightened — So They Sell More

"A more enlightened outlook" on the part of British producers of cresylic acid has been paying off in increased sales to United States consumers, William J. Jennings, executive vice-president of Crowley Tar Products, Inc., New York, observed last week.

Mr. Jennings cited price stability, improved technics of distribution and upgrading of the material as the chief factors behind the upturn in this trade. The product has traditionally offered a price advantage over comparable domestic grades, he noted.

Recalling that the British price for ADF acid fluctuated between extremes of 50 cents per gallon and $1.65 per gallon in the late 'forties, beginning in 1947, he said that many purchasing agents got burned buying high and devaluating their companies' inventories when the price skidded.

Last of the years in which big fluctuations occurred was 1952, when prices ranged from 85 cents to $1.35 per gallon. The range was 75 cents to 85 cents in 1953, steady at 75 cents in the following year, 75 cents to 85 cents in 1955 and 85 cents to 95 cents in 1956.

ADF acid imports in the last two years before the Korean war declined from 2,907,331 gallons in 1948 to 1,247,229 gallons in 1949, Census bureau figures indicated. More recently, the volume has been growing steadily. ADF imports were 1,326,343 gallons in 1954, 2,846,579 gallons in 1955 and 3,065,273 gallons in 1956.

Mr. Jennings said the British acid of a few years ago was generally dry at 230 degrees Centigrade, indicating a xylenol content in excess of the maximum acceptable to most United States producers of phenol-formaldehyde resins and tricresyl phosphate. The xylenol, he explained, inhibits

—Continued on page 37

Mineral, Metal Industries Aid Is Pressed in Congress by Seaton

A two-pronged attack on current problems besetting the minerals and metals industries is being pressed by Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton. Mr. Seaton has placed before congress a program which would (1) provide financial assistance to private industry for minerals exploration, and (2) allow for a vigorous research program on the processing of low-grade ores, including development of them as substitutes for other materials which may come into short supply.

DIRECTS SALES IN WEST: Frank A. Murdock, named by Ungerer & Co., New York, to direct its west coast sales, with headquarters in Los Angeles.

Special assistance to the lead and zinc industries to minimize injury as a result of imports, has also been proposed along with special encouragement to producers of beryl, columbium-tantalum, chromite, and asbestos.

Minerals Related to Defense

For three of these minerals—beryl, columbium-tantalum and chromite—domestic productions is now almost entirely related to defense programs, but it is believed that competitive domestic industries can eventually be developed in these commodities.

The recommendations represent the main points of the long-range minerals program which has been in preparation by the Administration for the past two years as a replacement for the proposed plans of the mining states of continuous subsidies.

The program, however, was bitterly attacked at the senate interior committee hearings where it was presented, as being "pitifully inadequate."

Questions were also raised by the committee whether the provisions for lead and zinc did not violate the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. It is understood that the Tariff Commission and the house ways and means committee have made suggestions along that line, and the senate committee has called on the state department for a report on the matter.

The special assistance for lead and zinc would involve greater tariff protection for the domestic producers by imposition of an import excise tax to become effective when price declines threaten injury to domestic producers.

The present tariff would be eliminated and the excise tax substituted for it, applicable in three stages but to be suspended when prices reach prescribed levels.

In addition to lead and zinc and the four

—*Continued on page 42*

Furfural, Charcoal Unit Dedicated in Ky.

Cumberland Corporation, Lexington, Ky., has dedicated a plant at Burnside, Ky., which will produce both furfural and hardwood charcoal briquets.

The company said the hardwood timber in the area is expected to yield a minimum of 50,000 to 75,000 tons of furfural annually through the Cumberland patented process. The company eventually expects furfural to provide it with a major source of income.

The output of charcoal briquets is destined for the nation's portable barbecue grills and outdoor fireplaces and is expected to reach 30,000 tons annually.

Thomas N. Peck, president of Cumber-

—*Continued on page 67*

DuPont to Close Plant

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., plans to close down its polychemical division plant at Arlington, N. J., within the next two years. A spokesman for duPont said that studies had shown that the modernization of obsolete processes, expansion or installation of new processes at Arlington could "not be economically justified." The plant, which has been in operation since 1886, employs 735 persons.

Chromium Chemical Units Are Completed by Mutual

Completion of facilities for handling of chromium chemical solutions at its Baltimore, Md., plant has been announced by Mutual Chemical Company, an affiliate of Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York.

The installation consists of a central storage tank for sodium bichromate solution, together with a series of smaller tanks, some used in preparation of the various solutions, the others for storage of these solutions prior to shipment.

Included are related piping and power facilities, as well as a railroad siding, and a loading platform to service both tank cars and tank trucks.

The Week's Price Changes

Aluminum Sulfate, Three Grades of Tar Acid Oil Priced Higher. Copper Nitrate and Zinc Metal Quotations Decline.

Prices Advanced

Aluminum sulfate, com'l, $4 per ton (p. 40).
Ammonium sulfate, syn., $2 per ton (p. 45).
Casein, imp., Argentine, 1c. per lb. (p. 61).
Cocoa butter, 3c. per lb. (p. 64).
Corn oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 64).
  Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 64).
  Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhy., 7.6c. per lb. (p. 40).
Tar acid oil, 15% to 18%, 4½c. per gal (p. 48).
  25% to 28%, 4c. per gal.
  50% to 53%, 2½c. per gal.
Tung oil, ¾c. per lb. (p. 64).

Prices Reduced

Copper nitrate, 3¼c. per lb. (p. 40).
Cutch, ½c. per lb. (p. 66).
Geranium oil, Bourbon, 50c. per lb. (p. 58).
  Algerian, 50c. per lb. (p. 58).
Lemongrass oil, 5c. per lb. (p. 58).
Linseed meal, extracted, $2.50 per ton (p. 64).
Molasses, New Orleans, ½c. per gal. (p. 46).
Olive oil, 15c. per gal. (p. 64).
Phosphate rock, 4½c. per long-ton (p. 45).
Sage oil, Dalmatian, 10c. per lb. (p. 58).
Tankage, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 45).
Tin, ¼c. per lb. (p. 40).
  Salts, 4/10c. to 6/10c. per lb. (p. 40).
Zinc dust, ½c. per lb. (p. 61).
Zinc metal, ½c. per lb. (p. 40).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

June 7, 1957	May 31, 1957	June 8, 1956
110.20	110.24	108.70

Texaco Plans Huge Atom Lab

Texas Company intends to explore the possibility of using nuclear energy to practical advantage in its own operations and towards that end plans to build what will be one of the world's largest and most fully-equipped nuclear radiation laboratories. The New York oil company will build the lab at its research center in Beacon, N. Y. and plans to have it completed by next April.

Frederic H. Holmes, vice-president in charge of the Texaco's research and technical department, said that in addition to using the atomic energy, the company hopes "to make material contributions toward new fundamental knowledge of the world in which we live."

"To accomplish these goals, we are establishing this new laboratory to provide Texaco scientists with the finest nuclear research tools available," he added.

The laboratory will be unique in that it will be equipped with three different radiation sources. It will house a 6-million-volt linear accelerator, the first of its kind in the petroleum industry; a 3-million-volt Van de Graaff generator; and a 35,000 curie cobalt 60 source of gamma radiation.

The cobalt 60 source, one of the largest of its kind in existence, has been under irradiation in the Canadian Chalk River NRX (National Research Experiment) atomic reactor for the past three years.

"Texaco has been quite active in the application of radioisotopes and nuclear radiation to research problems of the petroleum industry," Mr. Holmes said. "The company initiated work in this field

—*Continued on page 53*

Ammonium Sulfate Price To Be Hiked by Monsanto

Synthetic ammonium sulfate prices will be increased by Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., effective July 1. The company has announced that on that date, granular ammonium sulfate, guaranteed 21 percent nitrogen, will be boosted $2 per ton for the period July 1, 1957, through June 30, 1958.

This will bring the price of synthetic ammonium sulfate to $34 per ton, bulk, carlots, and $39 per ton, 100-pound and 80-pound multiwall paper bags, f.o.b. shippers plant, El Dorado, Ark.

Houghton to Double Size of Detroit Plant

E. F. Houghton & Co., Philadelphia, is planning to more than double its plant size in Detroit, Mich.

The firm will add new factory, office and laboratory space. The plant is expected to be ready for manufacturing before the end of 1957. Houghton said it will produce in Detroit practically the same oil and chemical specialty line now being made in the Chicago, Philadelphia and San Francisco plants.

African Pyrethrum Has Dairy Barn Fly Killer

African Pyrethrum Development, Inc., New York, has developed a fly killer for dairy barns which it says is completely harmless to cows and the consumers of dairy products.

The pesticide formulation contains pyrethrum and two synergists: piperonyl butoxide and n-octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide. Sprays containing the materials are said to be available for use in the form of spray, fog, wettable powders and emulsions.

Marbon Division Appoints

Appointment of Fred M. Stefan as executive vice president of Borg-Warner Corporation's Marbon Chemical Division has been announced. Mr. Stefan goes to the Marbon division of the Chicago firm from Swedlow Plastics Company where he was vice president and division manager of eastern operations, Youngstown, Ohio.

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Ernest Hart

Hart of FMC Elected MCA's New Chairman

Ernest Hart, president of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, San Jose, Calif., is the new board chairman of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association. Elected at MCA's annual meeting in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., last week, he succeeds John L. Gillis, vice-president of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., in the association post.

Harry B. McClure, vice-president of Union Carbide Corporation, New York, was elected chairman of MCA's executive committee. John E. Hull, full-time president and a director of the association, was re-elected.

R. L. Murray and D. S. Frederick were elected MCA vice-presidents. Mr. Murray is chairman of the board of Hooker Electrochemical Company, Buffalo, N. Y., while Mr. Frederick is vice-president of Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia. M. F. Crass, jr., full-time secretary-treasurer of the association, was also re-elected.

Directors elected for three-year terms on the association's board are: Peter Cole-

—Continued on page 60

Industry, Through Research, Responsible for World's Gains, Dow's President Tells MCA

Industry, through the millions of dollars it has spent on research, has been responsible for most of the physical progress of our civilization, says Dr. Leland I. Doan, president of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. Speaking before the Manufacturing Chemists' Association's eighty-fifth annual meeting in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., last week, he added that the fruits of atomic energy will be brought to the public only by industrial management "pouring heaven knows how many millions into this new area of exploration."

Dr. Doan pointed out that the progressive and far-sighted use of capital and earnings is a prime responsibility of industrial management that is both economic and social.

Net Result Benefits All

Acknowledging that many research projects never pay off, the speaker said the "net result of the system benefits everyone—the owners, the employees, the consumers."

In contrast, he noted, many segments of foreign industry have been reluctant to compete freely and to accept a responsibility for progress, with the result that "the foreign consumer lags behind us in standard of living."

Referring to a "preoccupation" of modern management with "social consciousness," Dr. Doan sounded a note of warning that the means should not be allowed to become an end it itself. "The desire to live right is laudable," he declared "but to make it meaningful we must also have the ability. I would like us to keep firmly in mind that in the final analysis we can serve the public interest only if we first adhere to our basic economic responsibilities."

He listed protection of investment and profitable operation as primary economic responsibilities and "the simple and perfectly honorable purpose underlying any economic endeavor. Incentives for new venture capital have been declining steadily," he said, "and the survival of capitalism as we know it depends upon making individual investment in the corporate entity worthwhile."

Commenting briefly on governmental tax policies with regard to depreciation of facilities, Dr. Doan declined to offer a solution but suggested business has been treated as though it were operating in a static economy—"as though the purchasing power of the dollar was constant whether in 1910 or 1930 or 1960. It seems to me," he added, "that we are going to have to take a realistic look at our tax structures and depreciation practices, and make appropriate adjustments to assure business and industry the capital they need for future growth and progress."

The chemical companies were pre-

—Continued on page 47

HEADS RARE METALS FIRM: Hendrik F. van der Laan, elected to the newly-created post of president of Vitro Rare Metals Company, Canonsburg, Pa., a division of Vitro Corporation of America.

Dimethyl Sulfide Now In Purest Form Ever

Crown Zellerbach Company is producing dimethyl sulfide of better than 99 percent purity at its new plant in Camas, Wash., and expects to manufacture as much as 2 million pounds of it annually.

The firm said it has reduced the cost of the product and is producing it in purer form than was ever before commercially available. The licensed process is integrated with the kraft pulping of wood for paper to achieve low cost, Crown Zellerbach explained.

"We expect many uses to develop for dimethyl sulfide," said Dr. W. M. Hearon, general manager of the company's chemical products division, "now that it can be obtained so economically and in such pure form. Also, we expect the dimethyl sulfide process to become a source of several other basic chemicals.

"While dimethyl sulfide is useful both for its physical properties and as an intermediate, it is probable that it will find

—Continued on page 44

Chemical Firms' Propaganda Fight Seen Being Lost

Chemical firms are letting the battle for their employees' minds go by default to labor, according to the president of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Fred C. Foy, who issued his warning last week at the annual meeting of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., believes that management by its silence "is fighting with one arm tied behind its back."

Mr. Foy points out that in this struggle, labor and management have vastly different points of view to express. For instance, labor wants, among other things, more government protection, high taxes on high individual incomes and big business, and a guaranteed annual wage.

Management's View

Management, on the other hand, feels that government controls, if carried too far, will hurt both business and the public in general. It also opposes labor on the questions of taxation and GAW. It seeks a top limit on taxes of both corporations and individuals, and contends that it cannot guarantee wages.

Labor, Mr. Foy maintains, is doing a forceful job of getting its side across. Management, however, approaches the whole question very gingerly. This silence, the Koppers official asserts, not only confuses employees, but also permits antagonism to grow.

To support this view, he cites a recent Koppers study on seven national labor papers, and fifty management publications on these five national issues: Price-wage spiral, right-to-work laws, corporate profits, revision of the Taft-Hartley act, and extension of the minimum wage law.

During the first quarter of this year, he reports, these seven labor papers devoted 15 percent of their space to these topics, for a total of 103 articles. Of the fifty management publications surveyed, thirty-four took no stand at all on the issues.

Puzzled as to why companies do not do more about it, Mr. Foy said that three invalid reasons are generally given. In the first place, firms contend their workers

—Continued on page 53

Drug Promotion Activities Eyed by House Committee

The house interstate commerce committee is threatening "to get into the act" in the developing controversy over promotional activities of drug suppliers and distributors.

Chairman Orin Harris of Arkansas has served notice that unless there is a reversal of the trend of complaints reaching him, his committee may find it desirable to conduct an investigation.

Mr. Harris made known his concern over the situation in an address last week to the Conference of Presidents of State Medical Associations at the American Medical Association convention in New York.

He titled his speech "The Third Party in Medicine," by which he characterized the

—Continued on page 44

Pfizer Develops New Drug, Considers Petrochemical Unit

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., has developed a new drug, "Linodoxin," for the treatment of arteriosclerosis which it hopes to have on the market in a few weeks. The new drug was disclosed by John E. McKeen, president and board chairman of Pfizer, last week at a meeting of the New York Society of Security Analysts.

Still another possible development, the Pfizer president said, is entry into the petrochemical field. He revealed that Pfizer is considering acquisition of a small petrochemical firm.

Synthetic Rubber Program Completed by Firestone Tire

Firestone Tire & Rubber Company has completed a $35 million synthetic rubber expansion program begun two years ago. The company's synthetic capacity, a spokesman for Firestone noted, has climbed 77 percent since April, 1955.

Included in the expansion program is a recently completed butadiene plant at Orange, Tex., with an annual capacity of 40,000 tons; the boosting of production capacity at the Lake Charles, La., plant to 190,000 tons from the previous 100,000 tons, and the raising of capacity at the Akron plant from 30,000 to 40,000 tons.

Trimethoxyboroxine Offered

Anderson Chemical Company, Weston, Mich., is now offering trimethoxyboroxine as a commercial product. The compound, a liquid, contains 18.7 percent boron. It is currently used as a special engine tester, as an ingredient in paint formulations, and as a fire extinguisher fluid.

Smith, Kline & French Labs To Open Veterinary Dep't

An animal health products department has been organized at Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia.

Francis Boyer, president, said the firm's entry into this field is limited at present to a pilot organization. He explained that a number of SKF pharmaceuticals have been found of value in veterinary medicine, and that the new department will be charged with the investigation of SKF products for use in animals.

Dr. Samuel F. Scheidy, assistant professor of clinical veterinary medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, will join SKF July 1 as veterinary medical director.

Chlorine Dioxide Generator Rights Are Sold by Olin

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, has sold all manufacturing and sales rights for the chlorine dioxide generators developed by Olin to Fischer & Porter Company Hatboro, Pa. Financial details were not disclosed.

The contract does not include the Mathieson process for chlorine dioxide generation from sodium chlorate which is used for bleaching pulp and paper. However, it does include two types of generator. The first produces chlorine dioxide in a water solution, mainly at water treating plants and the second turns out chlorine dioxide gas for bleaching fats, oils and similar materials.

Fischer & Porter will manufacture and sell the generators under the conditions of the contract while Olin Mathieson will continue producing the sodium chlorite used in the generators.

Eagle-Picher Adds V.P.

Robert S. Johnson, vice-president of Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company, Morris Plains, N. J., has been elected a vice-president of Eagle-Picher Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, as of July 1. Mr. Johnson will make his headquarters in Cincinnati.

New York Quinine Merged Into Penick

New York Quinine & Chemical Works, a wholly-owned subsidiary, has been merged into S. B. Penick & Co., New York. Henceforth NYQ will be officially New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Division of S. B. Penick & Co.

As this change is intended only to simplify internal corporate structure, no change in operations is contemplated.

Tantalum, Columbium Guaranteed for Military Needs

Newly-installed production capacity, plus other expansion in the works, will provide sufficient tantalum and columbium metal to meet any foreseeable military requirements.

This was the opinion of members of the producing industry who met with officials of Business and Defense Services Administration last week.

The meeting was the first of a newly-formed tantalum and columbium metal industry producers' advisory committee, and was called to discuss problems involved in production of the metal, particularly for military uses.

While committee members were optimistic over the outlook for meeting military needs, they at the same time admitted that they were in the dark as to what the government's requirements may be at any future time.

Tantalum is much in demand for the manufacture of electronic capacitors, and both tantalum and columbium are useful in providing certain characteristics required of heat-resisting metals.

Committee members said there now exists a substantial surplus of columbium metal capacity in the United States, and some declared that their companies are unable to find purchasers for all their tantalum powder.

On the other hand, a representative of BDSA's electronics division reported that capacitor manufacturers have been ask-

—Continued on page 60

Reilly

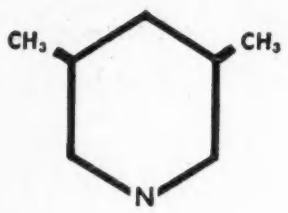
reports

TO INDUSTRY

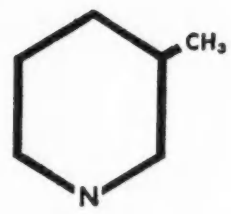
From the Research and Development Division, Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation

Merchants Bank Bldg., Indianapolis 4, Ind.

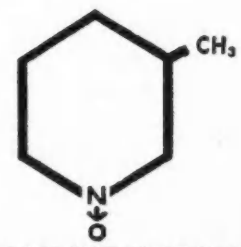
We have received a number of requests for pyridines having substituents in the 3- position. As a service to our fellow researchers, we have prepared a list of 3- substituted pyridines available from Reilly. Most of these are available only in research quantities, but we can make any of them on a large scale.



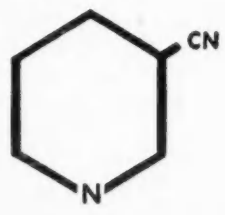
3, 5-LUTIDINE



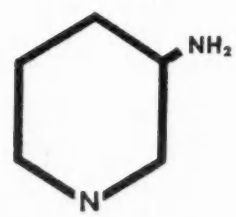
3-PICOLINE



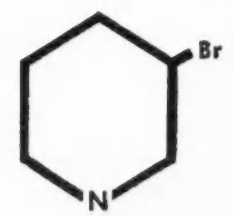
3-PICOLINE-N-OXIDE



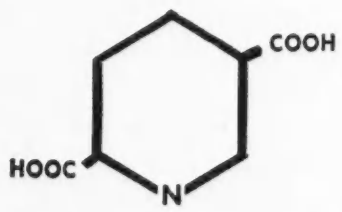
3-CYANOPYRIDINE



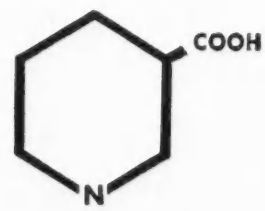
3-AMINOPYRIDINE



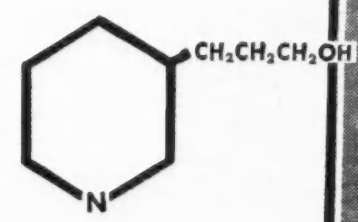
3-BROMOPYRIDINE



ISOCINCHOMERONIC ACID



NICOTINIC ACID



3-PROPANOLPYRIDINE

To be made available later: 3-Benzylpyridine, 3-Aminomethylpyridine, Cinchomeronic Acid, Dinicotinic Acid, 2,5-Diacetylpyridine.

The Reilly Researchers

Reilly CHEMICALS

Heterochemicals • Coal Tar Chemicals • Acetylene Derivatives

Association Meetings

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Olympic hotel, Seattle, Wash., June 9-12.

National Plant Food Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 9-12.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, June 11.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, national convention, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., November 14-16.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, New York, September 8-13.

American Oil Chemists' Society, fall meeting, Netherland Hilton hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 30-October 2.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 16-21.

American Soybean Association, combined annual meeting with National Soybean Processors Association, Leamington hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., August 26-28.

Antibiotics Annual Symposium, sponsored by antibiotics division of Food and Drug Administration, Willard hotel, Washington, D. C., October 2-4.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Belmont-Plaza hotel, New York, October 22.

Association of Southern Feed and Fertilizer Control Officials, annual convention, Dinkler-Tutwiler hotel, Birmingham, Ala., June 17-19.

Chemical Additives Conference, sponsored jointly by Food Law Institute, Food Group of Society of Chemical Industry, Society of Analytical Chemistry and Association of Public Analysts, Royal Institution of Great Britain, London, July 26.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Coliseum, New York, December 2-6.

Chemical Market Research Association, Lake Placid, N. Y., September 16-17.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, luncheon and panel discussion, Biltmore hotel, New York, June 18; annual meeting, Galen Hall, Wernersville, Pa., September 19-21.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, October 30-November 2.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law Division of American Bar Association, annual meeting, New York University School of Law, New York, July 12.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., September 4-6.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, Minneapolis, Minn., October 6-10.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Sheraton-Park and Shoreham hotels, Washington, D. C., November 4-6.

Paint Industries Show, sponsored by Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, October 30-November 2.

Pan-American Congress of Pharmacy and Biochemistry, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., November 3-9.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, annual sales clinic, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 14.

Societe Chimique de France, centenary celebration, Paris, France, July 16-17.

Society of Chemical Industry, annual meeting, Leeds, England, July 8-13.

Plastics Production by Japan Could Surpass Britain's by 1959 And Nearly Equal Germany's

Japan now ranks fourth in plastics production in the world. That country makes 340,000 tons of plastic products per year, and may be ahead of Britain in 1959, and only slightly behind West Germany. Exports have been doubling every year for the past five years, the biggest increase being in polyvinyl chloride. Four new polyethylene plants are being built or designed in Japan under licenses from the United States and Western Europe.

This is the view of Dr. Robert S. Aries, who has returned to this country from a recent trip to Japan. Dr. Aries is head of R. S. Aries & Associates, New York.

According to Dr. Aries, it is interesting to note that Japanese chemical engineers have done all the process development based on the laboratory work on high density polyethylene of Prof. Ziegler of Germany and put up a large plant in production.

Speed of Japanese Achievement

This is believed to be an achievement which even some US companies were unable to accomplish as quickly and efficiently. Similarly the Japanese have developed original processes for urea, hydrocyanic acid, vinyl pyridine and many other plastics raw materials.

Contrary to popular opinion, the Japanese chemist is not merely a follower and adapter of foreign processes but also an ingenious and creative innovator Dr. Aries said.

In commenting on the Japanese rubber industry, Dr. Aries noted that it has expanded with the strong demand for tires and exports to Southeast Asia. In 1956, the output was over 102,000 tons compared with 87,000 tons in 1955.

Current sales are above $300 million yearly, of which 14 percent is accounted by exports, half of which is in tires. Synthetic rubber plants now being projected will be a tremendous spur to the industry and its cost picture.

The prosperous national economy coupled with improved social welfare and sanitation has permitted the Japanese drug industry to be the second largest segment after fertilizers in all chemical production, Dr. Aries says.

Its 1956 sales are over $300 million. American know-how has contributed considerably to this expansion. Contrary to generally accepted opinions, only 4 per-

—Continued on page 62

ELECTED PRESIDENT OF SPI: C. Russell Mahaney, vice-president and director of St. Regis Paper Company and general manager of its Panelyte Division, New York, who has been elected to a two-year term as president of the Society of the Plastics Industry.

Oil Industry Will Double Outlay To Meet Increased World Demand

The oil industry will invest $60 billion to meet increasing world demand during the next five years, Augustus C. Long, chairman of the board of Texas Company, New York, estimates. This will be double the rate of the last ten years, he says. Addressing a luncheon meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Texaco chief executive last week forecast that approximately $30 billion of this investment would be spent abroad. He warned that this "enormous commitment of capital cannot be made, however, unless the political and financial climate both here and abroad is conducive to overseas investment of such substantial funds."

OLNEY MEDAL WINNER: P. J. Wood, technical director of Royce Chemical Company and past president of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, named recipient of the association's Olney medal, which will be presented at the AATCC convention at the Statler hotel, Boston, November 14 through 16.

Countries As Business Risks

Mr. Long declared that countries "whose records are stained by broken contracts and instances of bad faith" are not good business risks. If the living standards of underdeveloped nations are to be improved, he said, they must "realize that potential investors—whether in the petroleum industry or any other industry—can do business only with those governments which are absolutely reliable with regard to the fulfillment of their commitments."

"If American industry is to invest abroad," he continued, "it must be encouraged to do so by recognition here at home of certain basic factors pertaining to foreign operations. It must be recognized that such operations are long-range, that they are filled with risk, and that the road to profits is often paved with disappointment.

"Recognition must also be given the fact that profits of international compa-

—Continued on page 41

Wormser Resigns Position With Interior Department

Felix Wormser resigned last week as assistant Secretary of the Interior in charge of mineral resources. In a letter to the President, Mr. Wormser said that for personal reasons he wanted to return to private life and asked that his resignation become effective June 15. Before joining the department in 1953, he was vice-president of St. Joseph Lead Company, New York.

Expressing deep regret over his departure from government service, President Eisenhower said, in his acceptance of the letter of resignation:—

"You can well be proud of the important public service you have rendered during the past four years. The mineral re-

—Continued on page 62

Fertilizer Officials To Tour TVA Unit

A demonstration of production of granular superphosphate at Tennessee Valley Authority's pilot plant at Sheffield, Ala., will feature the annual convention of the Association of Southern Feed and Fertilizer Control Officials. The visit to the TVA plant will take place June 20. The major portion of the convention will be held at the Dinkler-Tutwiler hotel, Birmingham, Ala., June 17 through 19.

Monday's sessions will be entirely executive, with the morning period dealing with fertilizers, the afternoon, with feeds, and the evening, with pesticides.

Tuesday morning's session will be opened by an address by the association's president, R. W. Ludwick, deputy in charge of the feed and fertilizer control office of the State College of New Mexico. Mr. Ludwick's address is titled "There is Room for All to Ride."

"Building a Future Program" will be the topic of W. E. Glennon, president of

—Continued on page 44

Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate Price Boosted by Monsanto

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has announced increases, effective July 1, of 25 cents per hundredweight on sodium acid pyrophosphate in carload lots and 50 cents per hundredweight in less than carload lots. Price increases apply to "SAPP-28," "SAPP-40" and "SAPP-43."

This brings the cost of 100-pound bags of sodium acid pyrophosphate, for example, to $11.10 in carload lots and $12.10 in less than carload shipments. Increases in the costs of soda ash and phosphorus, as well as higher power, labor and freight costs, make the price change necessary, Monsanto said.

Nichols Will Build Plant To Make Fine Chemicals

Plans for the manufacture of a diverse line of industrial fine chemicals have been announced by Nichols Chemical Company. A plant will be built at Nichols' production center in Valleyfield, Quebec, which now has one of the largest sulfuric acid manufacturing facilities in eastern Canada.

The country's first liquid hydrofluoric acid plant is also under construction at Valleyfield and will be in operation this summer, according to Nichols.

Produce Exchange Elects

Samuel R. Strisik, of S. R. Strisik Company, New York, has been elected president of the New York Produce Exchange, succeeding John D. Allen, of Allen Shipping Company. James A. O'Neill, vice-president of Continental Grain Company, was elected vice-president, and Sidney Fashena, of I. Usiskin Company, treasurer.

WHO Unit Suggests New Drug Name List

World Health Organization's export advisory panel on the International Pharmacopeia has proposed a new list of non-proprietary names for drugs. The list includes some twenty-six such names.

Comments or formal objections to the names may be made to the director-general of WHO, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

Firms making such comments are advised to sent a copy of any correspondence on the subject to Dr. Robert T. Stormont, director of the American Medical Associa-

—Continued on page 49

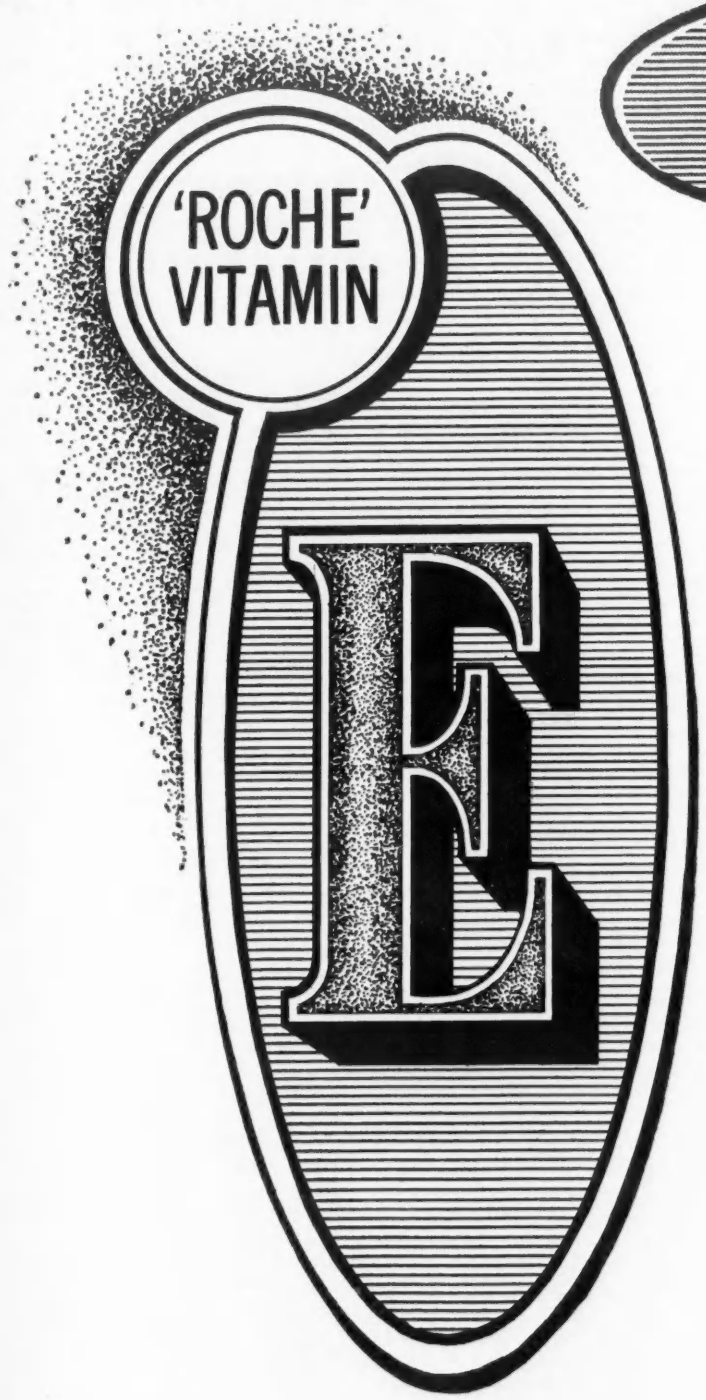
Inflation Enemies Set Up Business Leaders' Group

A new organization has been set up under the name of the National Citizens' Committee to Curb Inflation. It will carry on a program to encourage economy in spending, lessen demands for more federal spending and educate the people on the causes of inflation. A Washington conference will be held June 24 and 25 at the Mayflower hotel.

W. F. Rockwell, jr., of Rockwell Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., is acting chairman of the committee. Among three dozen members are: Joseph F. Battley, president, National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association; Col. B. Castle, executive vice-president, Milk Industries Foundation; Dr. George F. Lull, general manager, American Medical Association; Paul Willis, president, Grocery Manufacturers of America; and Howard I. Young, president, American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company, St. Louis, Mo.

An announcement on the formation of the committee described it as the culmination of action in many local communities of the country resulting in rapid development of a movement to fight against inflation at the grass roots with the people themselves playing a restraining role.

It is hoped that the Washington conference "will highlight the causes and controls of inflation and serve as a sounding board to carry the story and the facts on how to fight against inflation must be waged by the people themselves."



New

Dry, Stabile, Free-Flowing VITAMIN E ACETATE

- **FOR GREATER MANUFACTURING CONVENIENCE**
  Now for the first time—Dry Vitamin E Acetate Powder 25%—the first dry form to be made from pure *dl*-alpha-tocopheryl acetate, the International Standard.

- **DRY—REALLY DRY!**
  Dry Vitamin E Acetate Powder 25% 'Roche' can be incorporated with most other dry granulations and immediately compressed without sticking and binding in tablet dies and punches. It does not liquefy or turn gummy when mixed with other vitamin entities in most multivitamin tablet formulae. Problems with cracked tablets during shelf life are greatly, if not entirely, eliminated.

- **STABILITY—EXCELLENT**
  Practically no measurable loss of vitamin E potency occurs during normal handling. This new Roche development is stabile when stored in customary shipping containers and when processed into pharmaceutical tablets.

- **MIXES WELL—DRY OR IN LIQUIDS**
  New Dry Vitamin E Acetate Powder 25% 'Roche,' when mixed with dry multivitamin preparations, disperses readily in liquids such as fruit juices, milk and water. The vitamin E potency of these prepared solutions is well maintained.

- **GOOD COLOR AND PARTICLE SIZE**
  Having a pale ivory color, 'Roche' Dry Vitamin E Acetate Powder 25% is similar in particle size to a mixture of Roche No. 40 and No. 60 dry vitamin A acetate powders. It is free-flowing. It has pharmaceutical elegance.

- **BIOLOGICAL POTENCY**
  'Roche' Dry Vitamin E Acetate Powder 25% contains 250 International Units of vitamin E per gram. Pure *dl*-alpha-tocopheryl acetate, as used in this new Roche product, has been adopted as the International Standard for vitamin E and is also available from Roche.

- DRY Vitamin E Acetate 25%—each gram contains 250 International Units.
  LIQUID Vitamin E Acetate—each gram contains 1000 International Units.
  LIQUID Vitamin E Unesterified—each gram contains 1100 International Units.
  (This latter material is highly useful as an antioxidant as well as for vitamin E value.)

- **NEW LOW PRICES**
  The fluid forms of vitamin E 'Roche' are now at all-time low prices. New Dry Vitamin E Acetate Powder 25% is priced advantageously.

VITAMIN E COMES *RIGHT* FROM ROCHE

VITAMIN DIVISION

HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC.

Nutley 10, New Jersey, NUtley 2-5000 • New York City, OXford 5-1400

Pacific Coast distributor: **L. H. BUTCHER COMPANY, San Francisco • Los Angeles • Seattle • Portland • Salt Lake City**

In Canada: **Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd., 286 St. Paul Street, West; Montreal, Quebec**

CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, June 7 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns ..... lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Abietic acid, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .1490- —
Cryst., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - .07½
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .30½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .31½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .34½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots .... lb. .79 - —
bbls., smaller lots ..... lb. .80 - .81
Acetic acid, coml. or redist, 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs. 22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd .. 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, cbys., incl., dlvd 100 lbs. 31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .08 - —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Acetophenone, cns., dms. ..... lb. 1.21 - 1.85
Tech., dms., l.c.l., works .... lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63 - —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .58 - —
Freight equald, shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —

Acids

Acid quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic Acid.

Aconite root, bls ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald ... lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .27 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units gram, bots gram. 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Benzoate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .34¾- —
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.00 - —
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works ..... lb. 5.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms. ..... lb. .65 - .85
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.28 - 1.30
flake ..... lb. 1.22 - 1.26
tech., cryst., bbls. ..... lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aldol, 95%, dms., works ..... lb. .23 - —
Denaturing grade, dms. ..... gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .95 - 1.05
Aletris root, bgs. ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarine (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 2.25 - —
Alkali blue toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis. lb. 1.28 - —
Alkali blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita, frt. equald, with Chicago.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 - 1.10

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	p-	para
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
approx.	approximately	equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
artif.	artificial	exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
		F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
Atl.	Atlantic	ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
Be.	Baume	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
bbls.	barrels	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
bgs.	bags	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bots.	bottles	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
b.p.	boiling point	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
b.r.	boiling range	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
bxs.	boxes	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
C.	centigrade	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
cbys.	carboys	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	ret.	returnable
CD	completely denatured	imp.	imported	SD	specially denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	incl.	included	s.d.	single distilled
cks.	casks	indust.	industrial	S. E.	southeast
c.l.	carlots	kgs.	kegs	sec.	secondary
cns.	cans	l-	laevo	secs.	seconds
coml.	commercial	lacq.	lacquer	s.g.	specific gravity
conc.	concentrated	lb.	pound	shipt.	shipment
CP	chemically pure	l.c.l.	less than carlots	soln.	solution
cps.	centipoises	l.t.l.	less truckload	s.u.	standard unit
cryst.	crystalline	liq.	liquid	syn.	synthetic
cs.	cases	mfrs.	manufacturers	tanks.	railroad tankcars
ctns.	cartons	m-	meta	tech.	technical
cyls.	cylinders	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tert-	tertiary
d-	dextro	min.	minimum	t.l.	truck loads
dbl.	double	m.p.	melting point	t.w.	tank wagons
denat.	denatured	N-	nitrogen	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled	n-	normal	vis.	viscosity
dl-	dextrolaevo	nat.	natural	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dist.	distilled	neut.	neutral	W.	west
		NF	National Formulary	whse.	warehouse
		NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	w w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd .... lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .33½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide, 55-lb. cbys., 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs., works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb 3.00 - 3.75
NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.25 - 3.75
USP, sweet, cns., dms. ..... lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Aloe, Cape, cs. ..... lb. .50 - —
powd., cs. ..... lb. .65 - —
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .60 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. ... lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphaapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works .... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works .... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾ - .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works .... 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works .... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾ - .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0455- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .048 - .075
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 16.50 - —
soln. 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .0520- .1290
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .29 - .30
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .16¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17¾ - .19¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12½- —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .032 - —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0345- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0445- —
bulk, same basis ..... lb. .0295- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms. works lb. .82½- —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
fib. dms., contract works. lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works. lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works. lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2710- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .2500- —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .68 - —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .48 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.09 - —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .78½- —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms lb. .33 - —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton 41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis. ton 40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton 44.00 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.55
USP, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .36 - .37
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots. ..... oz. 8.00 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld. .... lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.60 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ... lb. 2.65 - 2.75
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld .... lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton 80.00 - —
refrigeration tanks works, frt. equald ton 82.50 - —
Aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton 83.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .41 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —

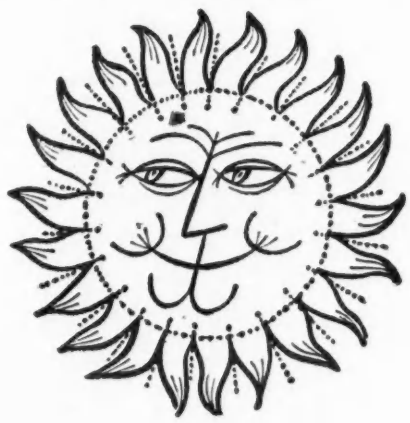
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton 319.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton 397.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton 402.00 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Ammonium bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., bbls. lb. .45 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia acqueous).
Ammonium hypophosphate NF, dms. lb. 3.07 - —
Ammonium iodide, NF, dms., bots. lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., bbls., 15,000 lbs., works lb. 1.22 - —
bbls., 2,000-lb. contracts, works. lb. 1.23 - —
single bbls., works lb. 1.24 - —

Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price ton 64.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium nitrate, imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 ton base price ton 64.00 - —
August discount ton. 5.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton 79.69 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton 51.00 - —
Ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .26½- .31
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 187.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton 273.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton 278.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Ammonium Persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works. lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms lb. .46 - —
Tech, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼

Ammonium sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
Ammonium sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton 32.00 - —
purif., dms., works lb. .10 - .10¼
Syn., bulk, c.l., works ton 34.00 -42.00
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton 160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Ammonium thiosulfate, CP, cryst., 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 1.40 - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic bots. lb. 18.00 -28.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic., bots lb. 18.00 -28.00
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, bots. lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 14.50 - —
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., 100-lbs. lots lb. 16.50 - —
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist, from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16 - —

Amyl acetate, syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17¾- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14 - —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
Ex-pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .16 - —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
2-Pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.20
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms lb. .82 - 1.10
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l. works. lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
tanks, works lb. .25¾- —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyris oil, dms lb. 1.25 - —
Anethole, cns., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.80
Tech., dms lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .65
Angelica root oil, bots lb. 85.00 -100.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb. 80.00 -95.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tankwagons, min. 2,000 gals lb. .20½- —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l, same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Anise seeds, Mexican, bgs lb. .25 - —
Spanish, bgs lb. .25 - —
Syrian, bgs lb. .25 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.95 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb. .15 - .17
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .83 - —
bbls., smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .28½- —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd lb. .23 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .69½- .74⅛
USP, powd., dms. lb. .74½- .75⅛
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls. lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride USP 25-oz. lots oz. 35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil USP, dms lb. .75 - .90
Arabic gum, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .27 - .29
Areca nuts powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo. 74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 1.50 - —
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07⅛
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Aresnic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls lb. 2.85 - —
Maroon shade, bbls lb. 3.70 - —
Asafetida, cn lb. .40 - —
Powd., bbls., dms lb. .85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude,
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 82.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 72.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 68.25 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 58.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 48.30 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 42.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 41.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 42.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 39.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 42.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in US funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo. 12.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo. 12.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo. 12.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 13.00 - —
bots, 500-gram lots kilo. 13.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton 40.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 35.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 41.00 - —
270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs. c.l., mines ton 40.00 - —
Asphalt, manjac, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refy. gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy, gal. .09½- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy. ton 21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refy. ton 20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 3.90 - 4.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.45
Avocado oil, cns lb. 3.25 - —

sure as day



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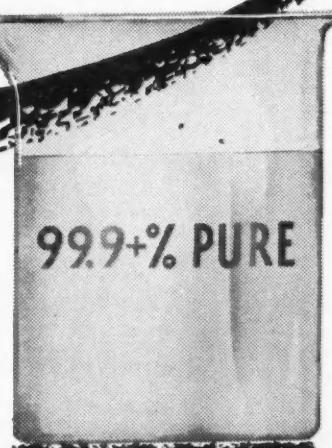

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B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF, dms lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.106.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton.121.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms. works lb. .32 - .41
Barium chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton.176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.191.00 - —
NF, cryst, 100-lb. dms lb. .22 - —
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
Barium chromate, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .35 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt equald ton.208.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.218.00 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., t.l.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.275.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald ton.285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms., frt. equald.lb. .20 - —
Barium stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, dms lb. .15 - .15½
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works.ton.95.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.105.00 - —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.49.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., ex whse, New York ton.70.85 - —
Battery acid, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 6.75 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.00
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 - 2.40
Bayberry wax, bgs lb. 45 - .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs lb. .63 - .65
Brazilian, bgs lb. .67 - .69
Central American, bgs lb. .65 - .67
Chilean, bgs lb. .67 - .69
Refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .79 - .82
white slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .78 - .81
yellow bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .73 - .76
yellow slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .72 - .77
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .35 - .37
Belladonna root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
Imp., Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.84.00 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse.ton.87.00 - —
low gel., bgs. 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.82.35 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots ex whse.ton.85.35 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
Tech., cbys., dms., t.l lb. .43 - —
cbys., smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Benzene, petroleum, Houston, Tex., tanks gal. .36 - .38
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0075- .008
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
dms., l.c.l., works. gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.20 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd lb. 2.45 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd lb. 3.25 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Benzoin gum Sumatra cs lb. .33 - —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald lb. .18 - —
cbys., smaller lots, frt. equald.lb. .20 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
Tech., dms., dlvd. lb. .47½- .49
Benzyl benzoate, NF, f.f.c., 500-lb. dms lb. .62 - —
Benzyl chloride, tech., 13-gal cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
13-gal cbys., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.

Benzyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works. lb. 2.25 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. lb. 9.85 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns. lb.35.00 -36.25
Berberine hydrochloride, bots. lb.35.00 -36.25
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb.10.25 -10.50
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaine, anhyd., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Betaine hydrochloride, 5,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
Betaine monohydrate, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.60 - —
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots gram.10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns. lb. 1.75 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide dms. lb. 4.65 - —
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., dms. lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Bismuth oxychloride, dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgalate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subiodide, fib. dms lb. 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, dms. lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .29¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- —
Blackberry root bark, bls. lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls lb. .63 - .65
Black haw tree bark, bls. lb. .45 - .50

Black Pigments

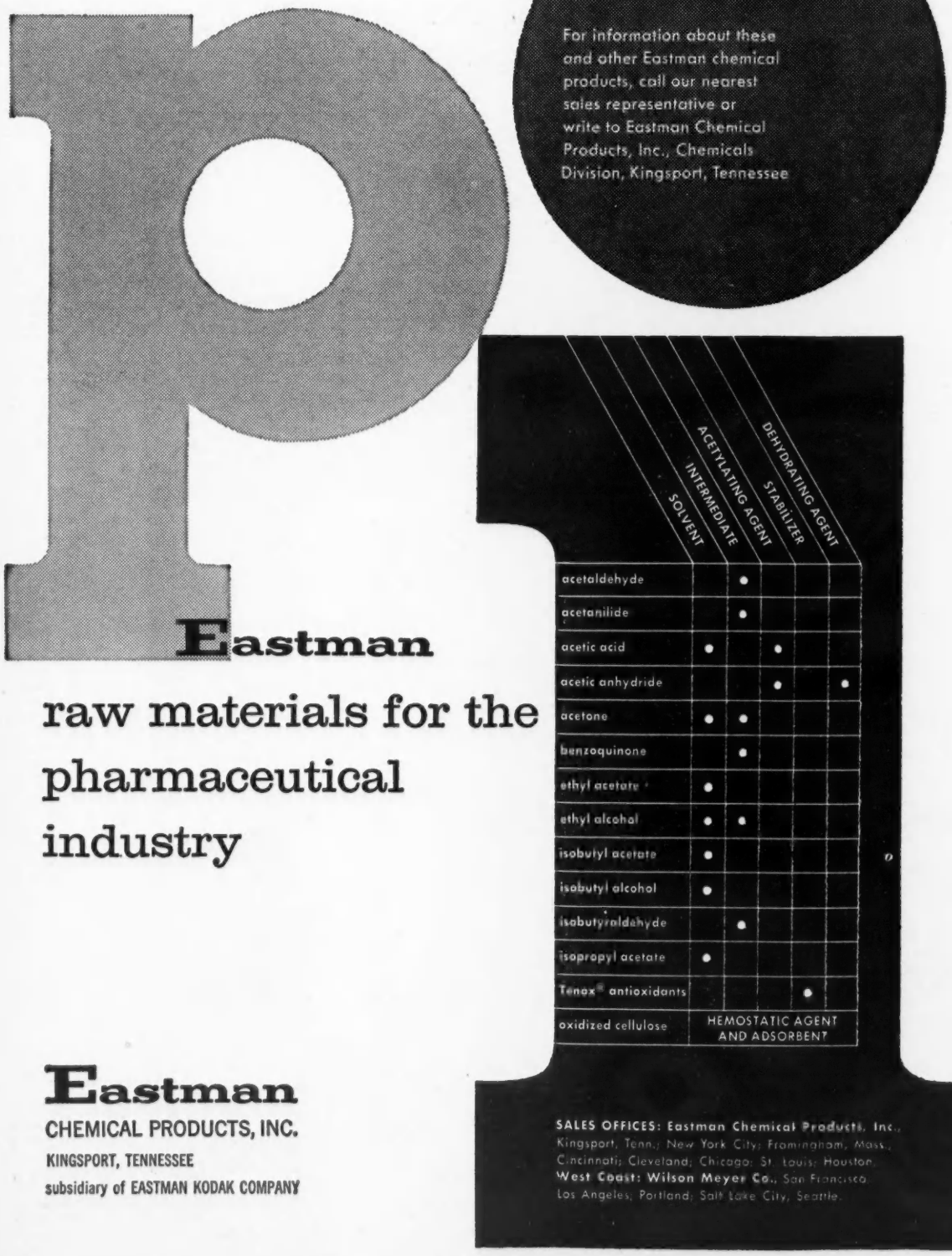
Black pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., cl., works. ton.110.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton.155.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, unit-ton. 5.25 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .13 - .14
Soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .13 - .14
bgs., t.l lb. .15 - .17
bgs., l.t.l lb. .15½- .35¼
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .48 - .50

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 3.30 - 3.80
Mexican (see Lignaloe wood oil).
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ton.60.00 - —
Bone oil, dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).



Borax, tech., anhyd., 99%, bgs., c.l., works ton.83.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.137.25 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.142.25 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton.74.00 • —
Tech., cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.71.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.125.23 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.130.25 • —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l. works ton.45.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.99.25 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.104.25 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.50 • —
pentahydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l. works ton.60.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.114.25 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.119.25 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton.53.50 • —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.50.00 • —
bgs., ton lots ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.104.25 • —
smaller lots, same basis ton.109.25 • —
USP borax $15 per ton higher

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt. lb. .18 • .24
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 • .26
Boric acid, tech., 99.9% cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.129.00 —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.184.25 —
bgs., smaller lots same basis. ton.189.25 —
dms., c.l., works ton.153.50 -173.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.208.75 -228.75
dms., smaller lots same basis. ton.213.75 -233.75
99.9% gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton.104.00 —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.159.25 —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.164.25 —
dms., c.l. works ton.128.50 -148.50
dms., smaller lots same basis. ton.188.75 -208.75
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.183.75 -203.75
bulk, c.l., works ton.98.00 —
99.9% powd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.109.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.159.25 —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.164.25 —
dms., c.l., works ton.133.50 -153.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago ton.188.75 -208.75
dms., smaller lots, same basis, ton.193.75 -213.75
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.

Borneol, cns lb. 2.50 • 4.50
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truckload, works lb. .62 • —
cyls., t.t.l., works lb. .70 • —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls lb. 1.76 • —
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies lb. .32 • —
cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 • .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 • —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 • .34
tanks, same basis lb. .22½ • —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 • —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb. 1.80 • 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 • 5.70
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 • .20
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .12 • .18
Buchu leaves, bls lb. 1.30 • —

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l., refy lb. .21 • —
cyls., l.c.l., refy lb. .22 • —
tanks, contract refy. lb. .14¾ • .15
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 • —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 • —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16½ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 • —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾ • —
Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½ • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17½ • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14 • —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 • —
sec-Synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 • —
tert-Synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 • —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38¼ • —
Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33¾ • —
tanks, works lb. .31 • —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 • —
Butyl laurate, dms., works lb. .37½ • —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55½ • —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 • —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 • 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .25¾ • .26
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ • .26¾
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 • —
tanks, works lb. .54 • —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).

p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .27½ • —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28½ • —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½ • —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½ • —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld E of Rockies lb 6.60 • —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb 6.20 • —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 5.50 • —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 5.10 • —
Orange-red shade, bbls. same basis lb. 4.40 • —
Cadmium CP yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld E of Rockies. lb 2.85 • —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb fib. dms lb 6.75 • 7.00
Cadmium metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.70 • —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls lb. 1.78 • —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.40 • —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.95 • —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.25 • —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.10 • —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.00 • —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 • —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.93 • —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.05 • —
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.18 • —
Dark maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.27 • —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.54 • —
Medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.23 • —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.82 • —
Orange shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.66 • —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.13 • —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 • —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 • —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 • —
USP, syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 • —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 • —
Cajeput oil, native, cns. lb. 1.75 • 3.30
Redist., USP, cns. lb. 2.25 • 3.40
Calamine, USP, dms. lb. .34 • —
Calamus oil, bots. lb. 12.00 • 20.00
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .60 • —
Vials, 25 to 100 gram lots, works gram. .65 • —

Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, trihydrate, 6b. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 • —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 • .09¼
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 • .10½
Calcium bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more lb. .97 • —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l. dlvd ton.134.40 • —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.50 • —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 • —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
Precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works. ton.32.50 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.42.50 • —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.38.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.48.00 • —
surface treated bgs., c.l., works. ton.37.50 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.47.50 • —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton.110.00 -160.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -175.00
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.31.00 • —
Gran., purif., dms. lb. .27 • —
Calcium chloride, liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald ton.12.50 • —
Pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.80 • —

INTERMEDIATES

ANISIC ACID

ANISOYL CHLORIDE

BENZIL

BENZILIC ACID

BENZOIN

BETA-OXYNAPHTHOIC ACID

DIBENZYL ETHER

HYDROCHLORIC ACID

PARA-HYDROXYBENZOIC ACID

RESORCINOL

Write for detailed information

HEYDEN NEWPORT

HEYDEN NEWPORT CHEMICAL CORPORATION

342 Madison Avenue—New York 17, New York

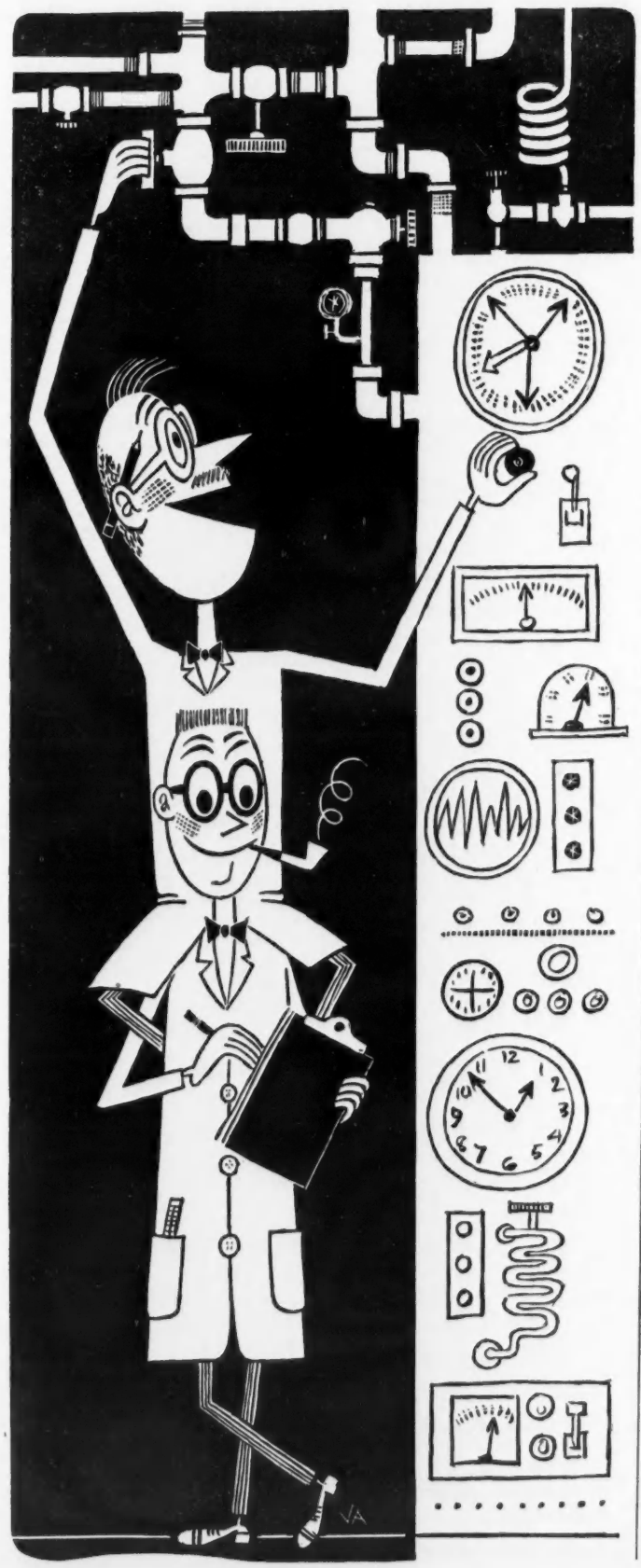
Calcium chloride, powd., bgs., c.l., works ton 37.00 - —
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton 29.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. ton 36.00 -73.00
USP, gran., dms lb. .32 - —
Calcium chromate, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .29½- .30
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms lb 2.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, AA, bbls., dms. lb. .74 - .76
USP, bbls., dms lb. .67 - .69
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works. lb 2.20 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb. cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies cs. 22.95 -25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis dm 30.80 -34.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works lb 2.10 - 2.25
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
Calcium pantothenate, dms., bots., frt. allowed gms .045 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms lb. .74 - —

Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 79.55 -83.25
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton 89.55 -93.25
19% P, c.l., works, Tex. Cit. ton 76.00 - —
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 94.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton 99.50 -104.50
Monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs 7.70 - —
Tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
Calcium phytate, bgs., works lb. .50 - —
Calcium resinate, precip., dms., ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .33 - —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms. incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).

Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.68 - 3.70
Nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots, lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .85 - .90
Syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
ctns., 500-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
ctns., smaller lots lb. .87 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms lb. .28 - .35
White, dms lb. .29 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cananga oil, native, cns lb. 7.75 - —
Rectified, cns. lb. 9.75 - —
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs lb. .63 - .65
Refd., bgs lb. .70 - .72
Powdered Candelilla wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 7c. higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs. lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs. lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Capric acid, dms. lb. .27 - .29
tanks lb. .25 - —
Caprylic alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½- —
Sec., 92-99%, dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb. .19½- —
Caprylic acid, dms. lb. .27 - .29
tanks lb. .25 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).

Capsicum oleo resin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
NF, from African pepper, dms lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .17 - —
Caraway oil, NF, cns. lb. 3.50 - 3.65
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .074 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .1225- —
Furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l. works lb. .0790- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
Carbon black, furnace, semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0450- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l. whse lb. .0850- —
Pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color uncompressed, bgs. c.l., works lb. .12 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .19 - —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. Metropolitan area ton. 73.00 -115.00
cyls., works lb. .08 - .09
Solid, wholesale, works lb. .035 - .040
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. to competitive points lb. .07 —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .13 —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545- —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
Tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10¾- .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots lb. 38.00 -40.50
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A" lb. 3.20 - —
Bleached, "B" lb. 3.10 - —
Decorticated, Ceylon, cs lb. 3.00 - —
Guatemalan, cs lb. 3.00 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 2.15 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.15 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more dlvd lb. 16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd lb. 16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .67 - .69
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .78 Nom.
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .89 - .90
North country No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .69 - .71
Ceara, refd., pure bgs., ton lots. lb. .80 - .82
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. .70 - .72
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .82
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.37 - 1.39
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.39 - 1.41
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 7c. higher.
Carotene, tech, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .295 - —
Tech., in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
Carotene, USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd million units. .21 - —
b-Carotene, in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram, cns. gram. .084 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram, cns. gram. .35 - —
Carvol, bots lb. 4.50 - 8.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .35 - .36
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
Dom., edible, acid precip., 80 mesh bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp., acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., duty paid lb. .24¾- .25¼
New Zealand, duty paid lb. .26½- .27
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Batavia, "A," bls. lb. .22 - —
"B" lb. .21 - —
"C" lb. .20 - —
Corinje, "A" lb. .20½- —
"B" lb. .19½- —
"C" lb. .18 - —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil. ton. 180.00 Nom.
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .30 - —
Castor oil, dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .3060- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .3160- —
tanks lb. .2860- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2910- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .3010- —
tanks lb. .2900- —
hydrogenated, bgs., tons lots lb. .3375- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .3575- —
No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .2550- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2650- —
tanks lb. .2350- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2475- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2575- —
tanks lb. .2275- —
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l., lb. .3000- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .3100- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2700- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2800- —
tanks lb. .2500- —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .22¾- —
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15¼- .15¼
75%, dms., works lb. .20 - .20½
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼- .46¼
split, dms lb. .37¼- .38¼
Castor oil pomace, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 45.50 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.25 -30.00
Syn., cns. lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .75 - —
Caustic potash (see Potash, caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).

One of many reasons why Armour continues—The Leader in Progressive Fatty Acid Chemistry



NOT A SPECK OF "OFF-SPEC!"

The quality of Armour Fatty Acids is controlled by practically every check and double-check known to science (and some known only to Armour!). Armour uses Continuous Flow Fractionation to bring you highest quality Fatty Acids of guaranteed uniform composition. Precise control of processing temperatures isolates the exact high purity Fatty Acid wanted. From spotless, steam-cleaned pumping lines to automatic flow controls, from infrared analyzers to a personalized inspection of the tank car, every precaution is taken to insure manufacturing excellence. It is this Quality Control that keeps Armour your one best source for Fatty Acids.

ARMOUR NEO-FATS®—STANDARDS FOR THE INDUSTRY

SPECIALTY COCO ACIDS

Neo-Fat 8.....94% Pure Caprylic
10.....94% Pure Capric
12.....96% Pure Lauric
14.....94% Pure Myristic
255..... Stripped Coco
265..... Double Distilled Coco

SPECIALTY PALMITIC AND STEARIC ACIDS

Neo-Fat 16.....95% Pure Palmitic
16-54..68/30% Palmitic-Stearic
18.....93% Pure Stearic
18-S...95% Special Pure Stearic
18-57.....Hydrogenated Tallow Acid
18-58.....Hydrogenated Tallow Acid
18-61..78/21% Stearic-Palmitic

For information on these and other Fatty Acids, request specification chart.

ARMOUR CHEMICAL DIVISION

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Be sure of your color spec conversions. Send for the new Armour Fatty Acid Color Comparison Slide Rule. Write the Armour Chemical Division, 1350 West 31st Street, Chicago 9, Illinois.

Cedarleaf oil, USP, XIII, cns., dms.	lb.	3.75	4.25
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms.	lb.	.67	1.00
Celery seed, French, bgs.	lb	.41	—
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.21	—
Celery seed, oil, bots.	lb.	15.25	—
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E	lb.	.35	.45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.545	.555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.595	.605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.545	.555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.585	.595
50% butyryl alcohol, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.545	.555
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld	lb.	.55	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis.	lb	.57	—
Cerium chloride, 48% dms., dlvd	lb.	.30	—
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.44	—
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.74	—
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).			
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb.	1.85	1.98
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	2.03	2.23
Cetyl alcohol, extra fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more	lb.	.65	.72
NF, fib cns., 140-lb. lots or more	lb.	.48	—
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).			
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, bls	lb.	.85	.95
Roman, cs.	lb.	3.00	—
Chamomile oil, blue, Hungarian, bots	lb.	225.00	—
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25	.32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.26½	.32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works.	lb.	.27	.50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).			
Charcoal, bone (see Bone, black).			
Charcoal, hardwood, bulk, lump, c.l., f.o.b. plant	ton.	55.00	—
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant	ton.	78.00	80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	106.00	—
10-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	96.00	—
25 lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	87.00	—
40 lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	84.00	—
Pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, south	ton.	57.00	—
bgs., t.c.l., works, south	ton.	57.00	67.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, south	ton.	53.50	—
bgs., t.c.l., works, south	ton.	56.50	71.00
bulk, c.l., works, south	ton.	38.00	—
bulk, t.l., works, south	ton.	41.00	—
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns.	lb.	4.50	4.75
Chestnut extract, imp., solid, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty	lb.	.08½	—
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty	lb.	.0959	—
Chicago acid, paste, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	3.21	—
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).			
Chloral, tech., 94% min. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works	lb.	.21	—
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.00	—
jars, 500-lb. lots	lb.	1.03	—
jars, 100-lb. lots or less	lb.	1.05	—
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works	lb.	.75	1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.65	—
dms., t.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	.66	—
Clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.69	—
dms., t.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	.70	—
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16¼	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
70%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	—
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.60	—
ctns., t.c.l., works	lb.	.61	—
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works.	lb.	.70	—
ctns., t.c.l., works	lb.	.71	—
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.10¼	—
cyls., t.c.l., Metropolitan area	lb.	.11¾	.13
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.15	—
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		4.05	—
tanks, multiple units, 3 cars, same basis 100 lbs.		4.25	—
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs.		5.25	—
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs.		7.25	—
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l	lb.	.23½	.25½
dms., t.c.l.	lb.	.24½	—
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.19	—
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls.	lb.	1.45	—
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs., or over, frt. alld	lb.	.75	—
dms., less than 10,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.80	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.73	—
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.65	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.67	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.63	—
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.77	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.79	—
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. metropolitan area	lb.	1.05	—
dms., t.t.l., same basis	lb.	1.20	—
dms., 500 to 1,500 lbs. same basis.	lb.	2.00	—
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works, dlvd. to N. Y. metropolitan area	lb.	1.95	—
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works	lb.	1.10	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	1.25	—
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works.	lb.	2.25	—
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis	lb.	2.30	—
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	—
USP, dms.	lb.	.30	—
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.81	—
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.86	—
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E	lb.	.80	—
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.37	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38	—
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.37	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38	—
Chloropicrin, coml., bots.	lb.	1.50	—
Coml., cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld	lb.	.95	—
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.97	—
cyls., 25 lbs., same basis	lb.	1.22	—
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.0465-	—
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.0515-	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.0415-	—
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.			
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	1.25	1.35
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	1.25	1.35
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	1.25	1.35
Chrome green, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	.40	.42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.40	.42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.41	.43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.44	.46
Reduced color, 25%	lb.	.19	.20

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Jospeh; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn. and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.35	—

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island	lb.	.35	—

Chrome yellow price are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1½c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

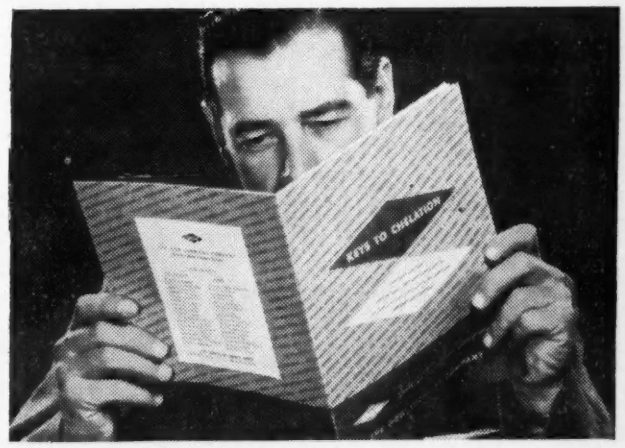
Chromic acid, 99¾% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.29½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. New York Metropolitan area	lb.	.30	.31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide)			
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works	lb.	.09½	—
cbys., works	lb.	.11¼	—
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.51	.52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.20	—
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.44¾	—
bgs., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45½	—
Chromium trioxide, NF, bots	lb.	1.15	—
Cinchona bark, NF red, broken, bgs.	lb	.35	.40
NF, yellow, broken, bgs	lb.	.35	.40
Cinnamic acid, refd., bots	lb.	2.50	3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots	lb.	2.15	2.75
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	.95	1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs	lb.	.98	—
Ceylon, "0000," bgs., afloat	lb.	1.08	—
Cinnamon bark oil, bots	lb.	36.00	70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms	lb.	1.60	2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms	lb.	10.25	10.90
Citral, bots., cns.	lb.	4.30	—
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l	lb.	.29½	.30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt	lb.	.30	.30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots	lb.	.30½	.31
hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l.,	lb.	.27½	.28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt	lb.	.28	.28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots	lb.	.29	.29½

Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.

Citronella oil, Ceylon, cns., dms	lb.	.80	.90
Java, cns.	lb.	1.95	—
Java-type, cns.	lb.	.95	—

CHELATION HIGHLIGHTS

Dow chelating agents tie up metal ion contaminants for greater effect and economy



New 16-page brochure, "Keys to Chelation", describes Versene and Versenol products and their uses.

Which for you—Versene 100 or Versenol 120?

Much talk has run through industry on the amazing complexing powers of the Versene* and Versenol** chelating products. For they *are* turning in some fantastic results.

Most effective

Versene® 100 is the more economical member of the most effective chelating agent series available commercially. While it has affinity for iron only in acid solutions, it keeps calcium, magnesium and other metal ions completely inactive over a wide pH range. And it will not revert to an inactive form as condensed phosphates do! Versene 100 locks ions within the claw-like grip of an inner ring structure . . . actually forms a new compound which is stable to acids or alkalies even in boiling solution. So, if the formation of stable chelates with hardness and trace metals in solution is desirable, Versene 100 might well be the answer to improve a product or process. But, what if iron ions were the problem and the pH factor was other than acidic?

Most economical for iron

Just as the Versene products will inactivate most common metals in a preferential order, so will the Versenol® chelating agents. Versenol 120, for instance, complexes available iron (including trivalent ions) over a wide pH range, then it forms chelates with other metal ions in a given solution. Thus, all iron regardless of quantity fluctuations would be rendered harmless as long as an adequate amount of Versenol 120 were used.

Will Versenol 120 correct *your* iron and other metal ion problems?

Several factors to consider

If your product or conditions of processing are of a certain specific nature . . . when pH, competing ions, and other factors are taken into account . . . your wise choice may be Versenol 120. Or it may be Versene 100. Or Versene T®, Versene Fe-3 Specific®, Versenol Beads. The point is: No one of these products serves as a cure-all. Yet, within the Versene and Versenol series of chelating agents does lie the answer to practically every metal-ion problem. Numerous applications have proved their value . . . in detergents, cosmetics, in processing textiles, rubber, leather, in softening process waters, in most areas where metal ions cause contamination.

We'd be pleased to discuss their potential with you, aid you technically and supply samples of Versene 100, Versenol 120, or any member of these series. Contact your nearest Dow sales office, or write us direct. Also available is a 16-page brochure describing the chemistry of chelation, Dow chelating agents and their uses. Ask for "Keys to Chelation". THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, ORGANIC CHEMICAL SALES DEPARTMENT, Midland, Michigan, Dept. CA 1312F.

*Dow trademark for Tetrasodium salt of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid
**Dow trademark for Trisodium salt of N-hydroxyethylenediaminetriacetic acid

YOU CAN DEPEND ON DOW

Citronellal—Cresol

Citronellal, bots., dms..... lb. 2.85 - 3.50
Citronellol, bots., dms..... lb. 3.60 - —
Civet, artif., bots ..... lb. 13.75 -15.00
Nat., bots. ..... oz. 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball., dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn..... ton. 20.50 - —
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port long-ton. 42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port long-ton. 27.00 -30.20
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 10.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., Georgia, works ton. 15.50 - —
Clay, china, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ..ton. 13.50 -14.50
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ton. 35.00 -36.00
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me ..... gross ton. 20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton. 50.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse... net ton. 60.00 -65.00
Cleve's acid, mixed, bbls..... lb 1.05 - —
Clove, Madagascar, bgs..... lb. .42½- —
Zanzibar, bgs ..... lb. .47 - —
Clove bud oil, USP, cns., dms . lb. 2.65 - 2.85
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms ..... lb. 1.20 - 1.50

CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½- .41
bgs. or fib. dms., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- .43
65%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .39½- .41
bgs. or fib. dms., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- .43
CMC, purif., high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .57 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for soins., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse .... gal. .33½- —
tanks, works ..... gal. .17 - —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30½- .35
dms., l.c.l., ex whse.. gal. .33½- .39
tanks, works ..... gal. .16½- .20½
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ..ton. 40.00 -42.00
Carbon and indust., bulk, works. ton. 40.00 - —
Core, bulk, works..... ton. 36.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works..... ton. 44.00 - —

Coaltar pitch, roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381, Type I, tanks, works..ton. 39.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Cobalt blue imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.57 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.05 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 2.20 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co, dms lb. .68 - —
Liq., 6% Co, dms..... lb. .54¾- —
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse. lb. 2.00 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .46½- —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co, kgs lb. 1.52 - —
70-71% Co, kgs ..... lb. 1.48 - —
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co, kgs., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms. lb. .28 - —

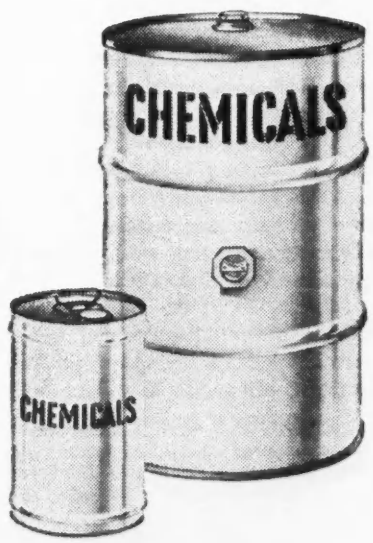
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .69 - —
Monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.17 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co, dms., dlvd. lb. .42 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls..... lb. .25 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs. ..... lb. .71 - .75
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York..lb. .12½- —
tanks, Pac. coast..... lb. .11¼- —
Refd., Cochin type, dms., tax incl lb. .19 - .19½
deodorized, dms., tax incl.... lb. .21 - .22
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms. .... lb. .23½- .25½
tanks ..... lb. .21½- —
Dbl. dist., dms. ..... lb. .24½- .26½
tanks ..... lb. .22½- —
Cod oil, Newfoundland, dms. ... lb. .11½- .11⅞
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms. ..... gal. 1.45 - 1.55
Cohosh root, black, bls. ..... lb. .20 - .22
Blue, bls. ..... lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. ... oz. 29.00 -35.50
Colchicum root, bls. ..... lb. .35 - —
Colchicum seed, bgs. ..... lb. .60 - —
Collodion, USP, dms. ..... lb. .32½- —
Flexible, dms. ..... lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls. ..... lb. .55 - —
Colombo root, bls. ..... lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bls..... lb. .26 - —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs.... lb. .24 - .26
No. 2, bgs. ..... lb. .19½- .21
No. 3, bgs. ..... lb. .15¾- .17
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. ..... lb. .60 - .95
Copaiba oil, cns. ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35½- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .43½- .44
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works. lb. .29½- .30
Cryst., dried, dms., works.... lb. .37¾- .38¼
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .43 - .47
Copper cyanide, tech, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .698 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .708 - —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .728 - .748
Copper gluconate, dms..... lb. 3.15 - 3.35
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .52 - —
Copper metal, electrolytic dlvd. Valley basis lb. .32 - —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .30 - .32
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Copper oxide, red, 97% USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, lb. .51 - —
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works. lb. .49 - —
Copper oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .53½- .63¼
Copper quinolinolate, fib. dms. . lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1980- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 12.90 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 13.40 -15.90
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 22.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 23.25 - —
Tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 29.00 -33.00
Copper undecylenate, dms ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ... ton. 156.50 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f. ..... ton. 151.50 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots..... ton. 10.50 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Rumanian, bgs ..... lb. .09 - .09½
Yugoslavian, bgs. ..... lb. .08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works....lb. .13⅜- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York..lb. .06¼- —
Refd., salad, dms..... lb. .1903- .1925
tanks ..... lb. .1703- —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms..... lb. .17¼- .19¾
tanks ..... lb. .14¾- —
Corn starch (see Starch, corn).
½-lb. cns..... lb. 1.09 - —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.57 - —
Corn syrup, 42°, non-ret. dms., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. ... 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP, bulk. gram. 3.50 - 3.55
Costus oil, bots. ..... oz. 6.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, 41% bgs., Memphis..ton. 51.50 -52.00
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East..lb. .13 Nom.
tanks, Valley ..... lb. .13 - —
tanks, Texas, Lubbock..... lb. .12½ Nom.
tanks, Texas, Waco..... lb. .12¾ Nom.
Foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, New York..lb. .05¼- —
Refd., salad, dms. ..... lb. .18⅜- .18½
tanks ..... lb. .16⅜- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms..lb. .16¼- .18¾
tanks ..... lb. .13¾- —
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms., works. lb. .03 - .03¼
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .02¾- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst, dms..... lb. 3.60 - —
Cramp bark, NF, bls..... lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys., lb. 3.05 - 3.20
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 - —
crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works, gal. .226 - —
Creosote, coaltar, refined, dms., c.l., works..gal. .42 - .44
dms. l.c.l. same basis..... gal. .53 - .55
tanks same basis ..... gal. .33 - .35
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, wood, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys... lb. 1.30 - —
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0634- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York..lb. .0745- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .0460- —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .72 - —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1625- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .1675- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .145 - —

"What are we doing about uniform quality and prompt delivery of steel containers?"

"We're getting high quality from J&L ...and they have a plant near every one of ours."

- J&L steel containers provide engineered packaging for dependable transportation and safe storage.
- J&L specialists, backed up by modern research, are ready to consult on your toughest packaging problems.
- Precise fabrication and correct specification of fittings and closures.
- Prompt dependable delivery from nine plants.
- J&L, an integrated steel producer, controls container quality from start to finish.

Call your nearest J&L Container Division office for recommendations on your packaging problems. Or write direct to the Container Division, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.



Jones & Laughlin STEEL ...a great name in steel

Cresol, USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1775- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1775- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-p-Cresol, 2.97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .2175- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .2225- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16¾- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49°C. m.p. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16¼- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
o-Cresol, m.p., 29°-29.9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15¾- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
m.p., 25° 28.9°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb .49 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., 50%, 207° C. or above, resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.10 - —
50%, 204° to 207° C., resin grade, tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.20 - —
50%, 204° to 207° C., tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.10 - —
50%, 210° or above, non-resin grade, total range over 9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. gal. 1.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.19 - 1.20
tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
imp., 75% at 215° C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .95 - —
Cresylic acid, petroleum, dom., 195° to 214° C., non-ret. dms., 65 to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .80 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - .84
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
200° C. to 232° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .65 - .72
211° C. to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .76 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .78 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .61 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .62 - .67
245° to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼ .25
Crotonic acid, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .29 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .70 - —
Powd., cs lb. .85 - —
Cubeb oil, cns. lb 4.10 - 4.25
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .18½- —
Moroccan, bgs lb. .22 - .23
Turkish, bgs lb. No prices.
Cumin oil, bots., cns lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .07½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton. 2.75 - —
Indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works. ton. 120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyanoacetic acid, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Cyclohexane, 99% tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis. lb. .27½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .24 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexene, min. 98% b.r., 82.5° C. 85° C., 360-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
360-lb. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .52 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6-oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots. gal. .38 - —
cyls. 100-gal. lots. gal. .37 - —
cyls., 200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —
Cypress oil, bots lb. 5.30 - —

D

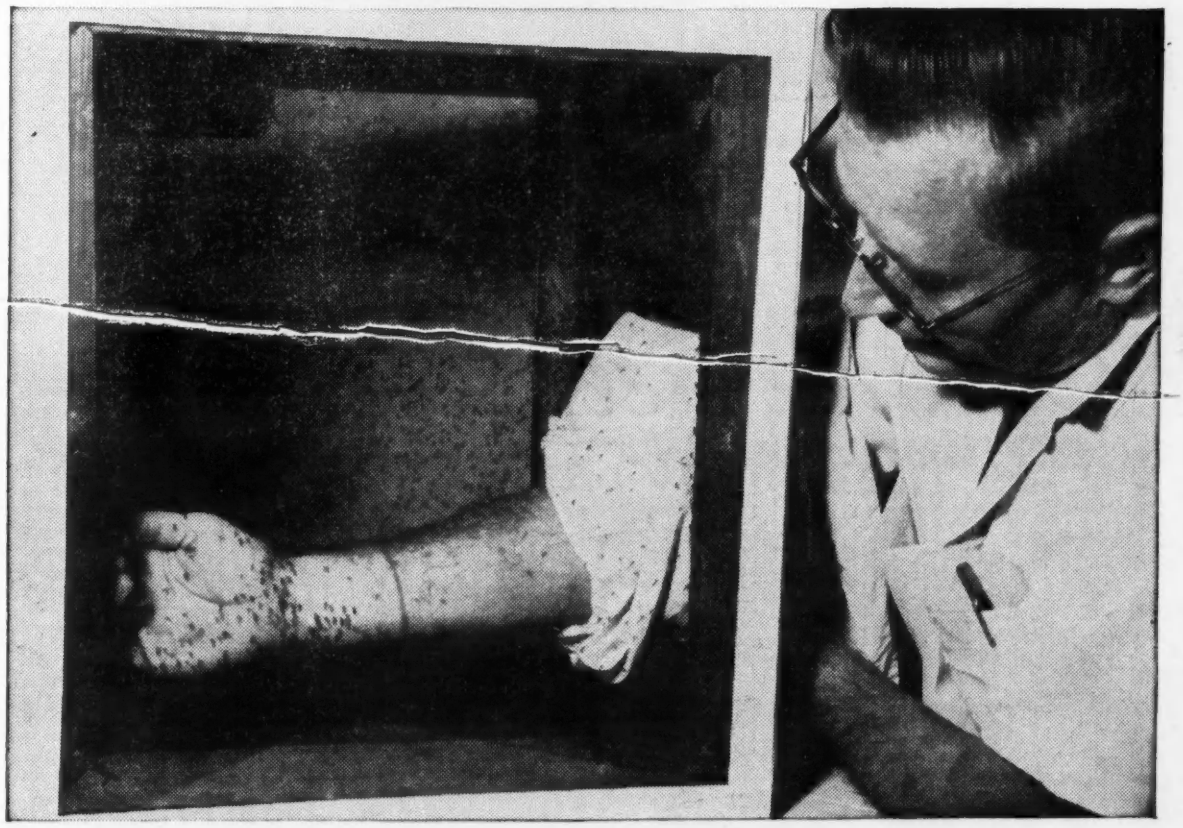
2,4-D tech., bags., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .37 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .49
tanks, works lb. .39 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A/E, cs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs. lb. .16 Nom.
E, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .13¾- .15
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .08¼- .09½
black, bold, bgs. lb. .14½- .16½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .12 - .13½
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .11½- .13
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .13 - .15
nubs, bgs. lb. .17¾- .20
Siam, cs. lb. .37½- .40
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .44¼- .47
No. 2 bgs. lb. .32 - .34
No. 3, bgs. lb. No stocks
dust, bgs. lb. .17 - .19
seeds, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dandelion root, bls. lb. .32 - —

DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT, powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .23 - .27
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .24 - .28
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .28
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .25 - .29
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½- —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).
Deertongue leaves, bls. lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bags., c.l., t.l., works ton. 49.50 - —
Feed grade, 17% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 58.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l. t.l., works ton. 64.10 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices.
Degras, common, bbls. lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls. lb. .21 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms, c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .64½- .66
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .77
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .48½- .50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.

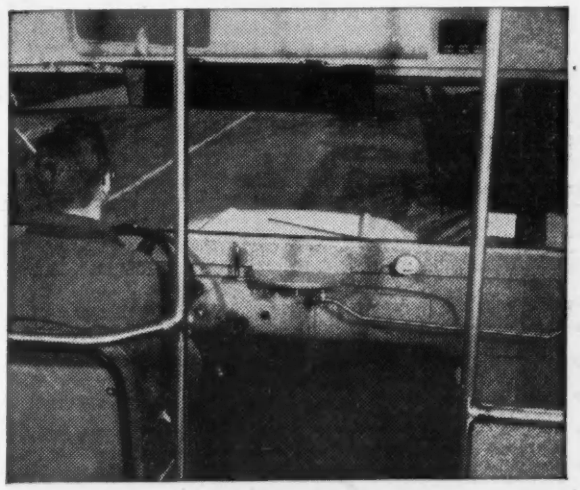
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .65½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .70½- .76½
tanks, same basis gal. .49½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .655 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .705 - .765
tanks, same basis gal. .495 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .645 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .695 - .795
tanks, same basis gal. .485 - —
SD30, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —

Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb. 24.00 - 25.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.33 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.48 - —
canary, dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.17 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.32 - —
light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.07 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.22 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.91 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.06 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Dextrin, potato, imp., bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms. lb. .17¾- —

HOW *HERCULES* HELPS



REPEL INSECTS. Developed by the USDA, and produced by Hercules, new meta Delphene* has proved itself an unusually effective compound against a wide variety of insects including mosquitoes, biting flies, chiggers, ticks, fleas. The Hercules background in xylene chemistry, plus rigid quality control procedures, yields a repellent with 83% minimum meta isomer content, suitable for a cosmetic chemical. Note how mosquitoes in test cage cling to the glass and shun the man's arm above the black line, while they feast on his untreated wrist and hand—USDA Photo. *Hercules Trademark.



...MAKE SCHOOL BUSES SAFER. Multicolor lacquer is used on all interior surfaces of driver's compartment in the new 1957 line of Oneida School Buses, Canastota, N. Y. Its hard, pebbled matte surface cuts out glare from reflected light, makes driving easier and safer. The multicolor lacquer that Oneida uses is made from Hercules® nitrocellulose by The Lowe Bros. Co. under license from Coloramics, Inc. (U. S. Patent No. 2,591,904). The finish is not only nonreflecting but also attractive, durable, and withstands scuffing and scratching. For these reasons it is used throughout the buses on side walls, wheel housings, and heaters.

HERCULES

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
INCORPORATED
951 Market St.; Wilmington 99, Del.
CHEMICAL MATERIALS FOR INDUSTRY

G57-6

Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.125	—
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.145	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.155	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12	—
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots	lb	4.25	5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29½	—
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29½	—
o-Dianisidine, fib., dms.	lb.	2.00	—
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.89¾	.90
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.90¼	.91
tanks, same basis	lb.	.88	—
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots.	lb.	.55	—
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l. t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.33	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.34	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.30½	—
Dibutyl maleate, dms, c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.33	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dms. frt. alld	lb.	.34	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.30½	—
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.32½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.30	—
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.66	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.66½	.67
tanks, works	lb.	.64	.64½
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld	lb.	.63½	—
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.53½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.56½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.53	—
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., t.l., c.l., dlvd	lb	1.20	—
dms., l.t.l., dlvd.	lb	1.24	—
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.91	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.95	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.86	—
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31	.32
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.32	.33
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27½	—
Dicapyrl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.63	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.63½	.64
tanks, works	lb.	.61	—
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).			
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works	lb.	.83	—
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.12¼	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10¾	—
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works	lb.	.12	.14½
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l., or t.l., works	lb.	.33½	—
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works	lb.	.34	—
tanks, works	lb.	.32	—
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT).			
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.05	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
tanks, works	lb.	.03	—
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.54	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
tanks, works	lb.	.52	—
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.58¼	.59
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.59¼	.60
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.34	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31½	—
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.80	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.85	—
Diethanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.27	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.24½	—
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).			
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.47	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.48	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.45	—
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.69½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.70½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.67	—
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.42	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	.45
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Diethyl phthalate dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30	.30½
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	.31½
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27½	.28
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.19¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.51	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48½	—
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.57	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.58	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.55	—
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).			
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).			
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.17¾	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
Diethylene glycol borihorate, dms., l.c.l	lb.	.31	—
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.47½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.48¼	—
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.30¾	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31¾	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.28¼	—
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.30¼	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.28¼	—
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.20	—
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.27¼	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.25¼	—
Diethylene glycol monomenyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.18½	—
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.44	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.45	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.41½	—
Diethylstilbestrol, USP bots., 10-kilo lots	kilo	100.00	147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot	kilo.	110.00	152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms	lb.	1.20	—
Digitoxin, USP, bots	gram.	4.40	5.00
Diglycol laurate, dms	lb.	.32¾	.34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots	lb.	.26	.28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., works	lb.	.14	—
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.64	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.64½	.65
tanks, works	lb.	.62	—
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works	lb.	1.10	1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk	gram.	.0850	.0875
Dihydrostreptomymin sulfate, bulk,	gram.	.0850	.0875
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works	lb.	2.75	—
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms.	lb.	2.55	—
tech., dms	lb.	1.09	—
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14½	—
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.29	—
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.10	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.11½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.08	—
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.28½	—
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.63½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.64½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.61	—
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23¼	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20¾	—
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.50½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48	—
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs	lb.	.09¼	—
Nat., bgs	lb.	.08	—
Dillseed oil, bots	lb.	2.80	4.25
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms	lb.	3.25	4.25
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns	lb.	4.35	5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.225	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.235	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	1.20	—
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines	lb.	.68½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	.69½	—
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	.66	—
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms	lb.	2.20	2.25
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28½	—
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	1.275	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.285	—
tanks, works	lb.	1.25	—
Dimethyl sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
55-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.42	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.42½	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.33	—
Dimethylamine, 40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.39	—
dms., l.c.l., frt equald	lb	.39½	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.33	—
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.32	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.33	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.30	—
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works	lb.	.34	.39
tanks, works	lb.	.32	—
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.68	—
dms., smaller lots, frt. equald	lb.	.71	—
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	1.50	—
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms	lb.	.22	—
89° C., dms	lb.	.24	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¾	—
tanks, frt. alld E	lb.	.15	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20¼	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20¾	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.20	—
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.37	—
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms	lb.	.11	—
Refd., 63°C., dms	lb.	.23	—
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.42½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40	—
Dioctyl phthalate dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.30½	.31
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.31½	.32
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.28	.28½

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Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61½- .62¼
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .58 - .58½
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾-
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist. dms., c.l., works gal. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l. works gal. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l. ex whse gal. .62 - —
Steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, south gal. .59 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .67 - —
tanks, works, south gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
bbls., l.c.l. works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ½c. lower.
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .56 - .61
Diphenyl phthalate dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Refd., fused, tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Tech., fused, tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .52 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .53 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .63 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., US ports ex dock ton.80.00 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
Divinylbenzene, 50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb lots, dlvd:—

Blue, FD&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-17.60
No. 2	lb.	15.65	-17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-17.60
No. 2	lb.	19.60	-22.85
No. 3	lb.	21.30	-35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	5.90	- 7.85
No. 2	lb.	3.30	- 4.10
No. 3	lb.	19.60	-22.85
No. 4	lb.	5.55	- 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	9.15	-11.05
No. 5	lb.	3.30	- 4.10
No. 6	lb.	3.30	- 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1	lb.	10.50	-10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5	lb.	15.65	-16.10
No. 6	lb.	15.65	-16.10
No. 7	lb.	14.35	-14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 4	lb.	19.60	-20.05
No. 5	lb.	5.25	- 5.70
Red, D&C, No. 17	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 18	lb.	23.55	-24.00
No. 19	lb.	15.00	-15.45
No. 21	lb.	3.10	- 3.60
No. 22	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 28	lb.	24.20	-24.65
No. 33	lb.	17.00	-17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 8	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 10	lb.	13.05	-13.50
No. 11	lb.	13.05	-13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.05	-13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.50	-10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype) contract, dlvd. No.

20	Chrysoidine Y, dustless	lb.	.89	- —
27	Fast light, orange 2G	lb.	1.29	- —
31	Phloxine 2G	lb.	1.05	- —
36	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.18	- —
40	Orange R, extra, conc	lb.	1.52	- —
57	Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.55	- —
79	Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.16	- —
151	Orange AD	lb.	79	- —
176	Fast red A	lb.	1.39	- —
179	Rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.47	- —
180	Blue F4B	lb.	1.31	- —
183	Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	1.20	- —
202	Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb.	1.07	- —
203	Chrome black T	lb.	1.11	- —
208	Fast blue SR	lb.	1.30	- —
216	Chrome red B	lb.	1.09	- —
234	Brown Y	lb.	1.27	- —
246	Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	1.37	- —
275	Milling red 3R, conc.	lb.	1.91	- —
289	Navy blue 3R, conc	lb.	1.70	- —
299	Black F, conc	lb.	2.19	- —
304	Neutral black 2B, conc	lb.	2.61	- —
326	Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	2.12	- —
332	Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless	lb.	1.37	- —
365	Brilliant yellow conc	lb.	3.11	- —
382	Scarlet B	lb.	2.60	- —
401	Diazo black BHD	lb.	.93	- —
406	Blue 2B, extra conc	lb.	1.53	- —
419	Red FC	lb.	1.45	- —
420	Brown M	lb.	1.40	- —
448	Red 4BX conc	lb.	1.69	- —
518	Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb.	1.93	- —
561	Brown B	lb.	2.89	- —
581	Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.33	- —
593	Green BY, conc	lb.	1.02	- —
596	Yellow brown K, extra	lb.	1.26	- —
620	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.31	- —
639	Fast Yellow GG	lb.	2.32	- —
640	Yellow XX	lb.	2.30	- —
653	Yellow OX	lb.	2.64	- —
657	Green V	lb.	2.73	- —
662	Brilliant green G	lb.	3.62	- —
667	Milling green 6B, conc	lb.	4.78	- —
671	Blue EG	lb.	1.85	- —
681	Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	- —
698	Violet 6BN powder	lb.	2.25	- —
720	Brilliant blue BBG	lb.	2.44	- —
729	Blue B, extra conc	lb.	3.61	- —
749	Red BX	lb.	4.76	- —
800	Chinoline yellow ZSS	lb.	2.67	- —
814	Yellow NN, conc	lb.	3.67	- —
841	Safranine GF, extra, conc	lb.	4.11	- —
860	Induline base ZM	lb.	1.07	- —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

865	Nigrosine J	lb.	4.76	- —
922	Blue GXX	lb.	2.22	- —
978	Black GXCF, conc	lb.	.38	- —
1034	Alizarine red SC	lb.	3.31	- —
1054	Alizarine blue SAPX	lb.	3.78	- —
1078	Alizarine cyanine green base Z	lb.	6.13	- —
1085	Alizarine blue black B	lb.	3.02	- —
1096	Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	2.58	- —
1099	Dark blue BO, single paste,	lb.	2.28	- —
1101	Jade green N supra, double paste	lb.	1.55	- —
1106	Blue RS, double paste	lb.	3.85	- —
1113	Blue, BLFD, double paste	lb.	2.92	- —
1150	Olive R, Single paste	lb.	1.42	- —
1151	Brown R, single paste	lb.	2.29	- —
1171	Indigo synthetic, 20% paste	lb.	.31	- —
1217	Orange RD, double powder,	lb.	4.60	- —
	p-4 Brown PG	lb.	3.00	- —
	p-14 Brown EB	lb.	2.16	- —
	p-24 Gray L	lb.	2.08	- —
	p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb.	3.62	- —
	p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc	lb.	2.48	- —
	p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	1.70	- —
	p-313 Naphthol SWF	lb.	1.60	- —

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums, dlvd. No.

24	Oil orange Z-7078	lb.	1.06	- —
73	Oil scarlet BL	lb.	1.70	- —
1073	Oil violet ZIRS	lb.	6.81	- —
1078	Alizarine cyanine green base Z	lb.	6.13	- —
1080	Oil violet special Z	lb.	6.81	- —
	Oil black ZBC	lb.	4.46	- —
	Oil black ZBD	lb.	3.03	- —

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100 lb. drums, dlvd. No.

	Oil black ZHH	lb.	4.61	- —
	Oil black ZMM	lb.	6.52	- —
	Oil blue ZN	lb.	8.02	- —
	Oil blue ZV	lb.	4.95	- —
	Oil orange ZMG	lb.	1.32	- —
	Oil red N-1700	lb.	1.76	- —
	Oil yellow ZG, conc	lb.	6.33	- —

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd No.

p-517	Spirit yellow 2R conc	lb.	4.62	- —
p-520	Spirit orange ZR, conc	lb.	5.87	- —
	Spirit black RB	lb.	2.93	- —
	Spirit brown ZG	lb.	5.30	- —
	Spirit red B, conc	lb.	6.41	- —

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	1.10	- —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).			
Egg yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.03	- 1.05
Tanners, bbls.	lb.	.06	- .06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.30	- .32
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.45	- —
Select, bundles	lb.	.75	- —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots.	oz.	48.25	-49.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd. 100% basis	lb.	3.75	- —
Eosine red toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.75	- —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz. lots	oz.	.98	- 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.92	- —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.65	- .75
Ephedrine sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.65	- .72
Powd., tins, 100-oz lots	oz.	.66	- .73
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.33	—
1-Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots	gram.	.60	- —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).			
Erigeron oil cns	lb.	5.50	7.50
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	2.00	- —
Eserine sulfate, bots	oz.	87.75	- —
Ester gum gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va	lb.	.14½-	.16
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	.16
Ether (see specific product).			
Ethyl acetate nat. ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12	- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¾-	—
tanks frt. alld	lb.	.12¼-	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12½	—

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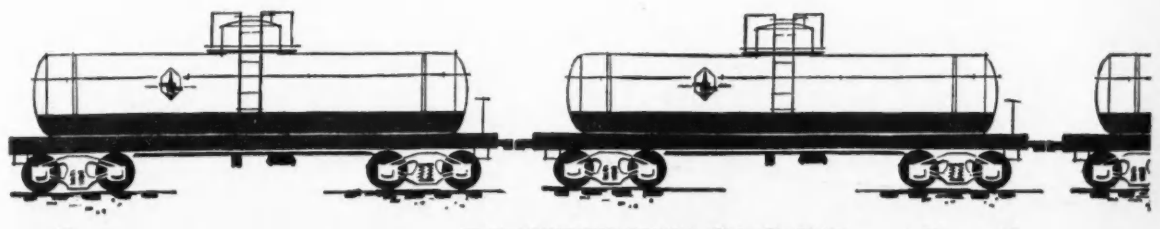

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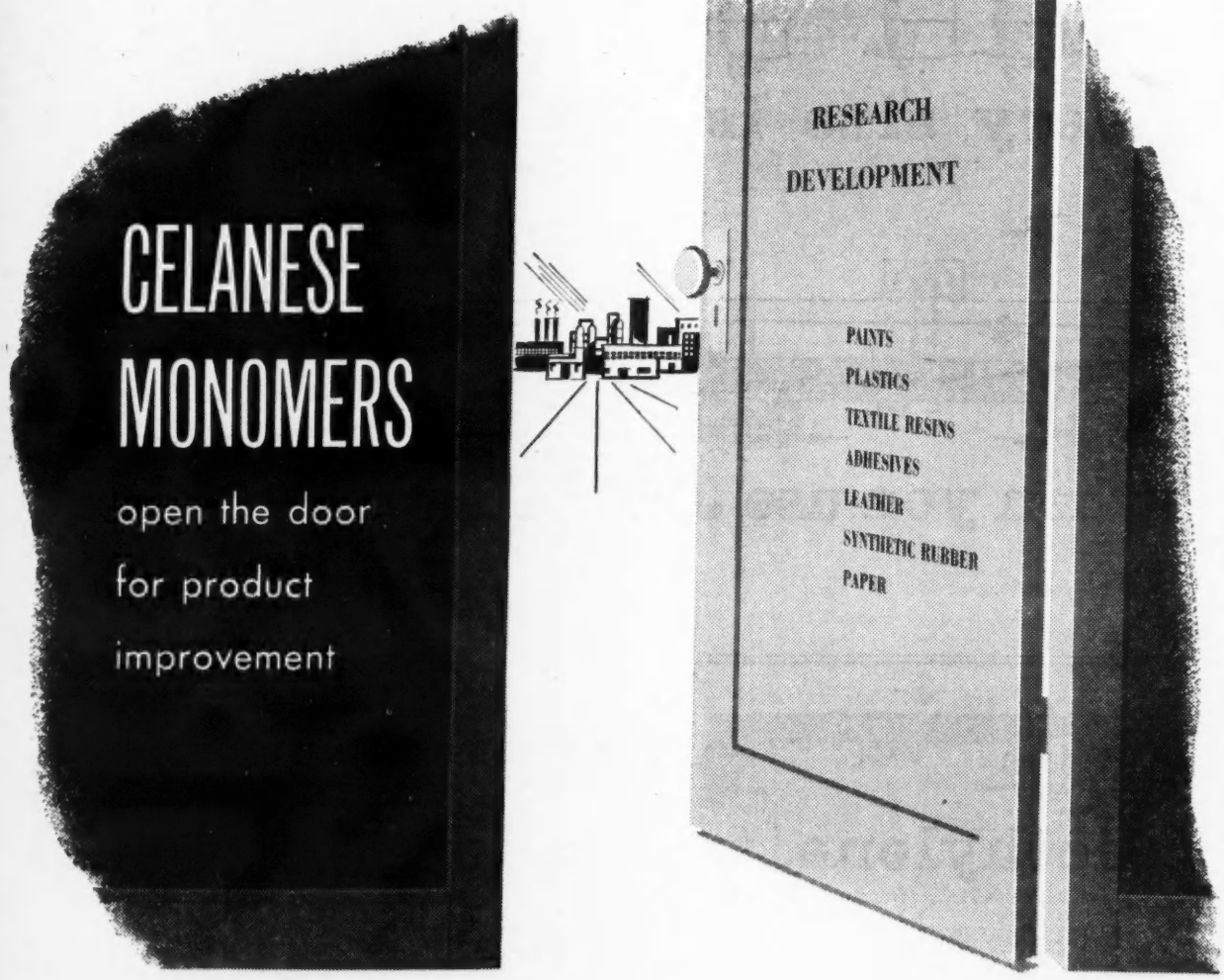
Ethanolamines
Morpholine
Piperazine
Polyethylene Glycols
Nonyl Phenol
Surfonic® Surface-Active Agents—N Series and TD Series
Ethylene Carbonate and Propylene Carbonate

Ethyl acetate, syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .59½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.20.58 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal.20.63 -20.69
tanks, same basis gal.20.42 - —
tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.21.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal.21.75 -21.81
tanks, same basis gal.21.54 - —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots lb. .74 - .90
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .46 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .48 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, works lb. .85 - .90
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
Vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works. lb. .65 - .70
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .67 - .81
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works lb. 10 - —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns lb. 3.35 - 3.45
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms. lb. .37 - —
Anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns. lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb. cns. lb. 1.09 - —
¼-lb. cns. lb. 1.21 - —
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .10 - —
Ethyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 - 4.40
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .34½- —
(2-Ethyl hexoic acid 1c. higher W. of Rockies.)
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms., l.c., dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .21¾- —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. equald lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.11.85 - —
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Ethyl oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .41½- —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works. lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y gate lb. .0475- .0525
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms. lb. .33 - .35
Ethylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over lb. 6.40 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., smaller lots lb. 6.65 - 6.95
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-80% dms lb. .62 - —
NF, rectified, 80-90%, dms lb. .72 - —
Eugenol, USP, bots lb. 2.25 - 2.60
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .15 - .17

F

F acid, crude, paste, bbls., works. lb. 2.10 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns lb. 2.85 - —
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .13½- —
Czech, medium, bgs lb. .09 - —
Indian, light, bgs lb. .15½- —
Rumanian, bgs lb. .09 - —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs lb. .08½- .09
Moroccan, bgs lb. .08½- .09
Ferric acetate, liq., 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
Soln., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
USP IX, djns lb. .17 - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
42° Be., sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. 100 lbs. 3.73 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½- .09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms lb. .85 - .87
Ferric oxides (see Iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, powd. gran., pearls, dms., 10,000-lb. lots lb. .40½- —
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .33 - —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Ferric sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .94 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb .09½- .10
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns gal.32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls gal. 3.75 - 4.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns lb 4.75 - —
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1450- .1500
Kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1680- .1730
Light-pressed, dms lb. .1300- .1350
tanks lb. .1150- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms, 1,000,000 units. .14 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units. .15½- —
500,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton.130.00 - —
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., same basis ton.125.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo-lots or more gram. 1.20 - —
10% feed grade, fib dms., 15 kilos or more kilo.86.00 - —



Celanese now offers you a choice of three vinyl monomers for the development of better emulsion paints, adhesives, coatings, finishes, laminates, plastics and synthetic rubbers.

Celanese Vinyl Acetate, a truly versatile chemical, is the starting point in the development of a variety of end products, such as adhesives, textile sizes, protective coatings, sheets, film and extrusion molding compounds.

Celanese Vinyl Propionate copolymers offer promising applications in the fields of adhesives, emulsion paints, plastics, synthetic rubbers, protective coatings and finishes, chewing gum resins.

Celanese Methyl Isopropenyl Ketone, a new vinyl monomer, forms tough plastics in homopolymerization, and copolymerizes with many commercially available vinyls for use in plastics, films, elastomers and adhesives.

With the expansion of the Celanese development program to include **Acrylic Acid Esters,** Celanese will soon be in a position to offer you a broader range of monomers for your product development programs. Meanwhile, data accumulated by Celanese Research on Acrylic Acid Esters can be made available to you for use as the groundwork in your plans for the future. Also available from Celanese to help you in your planning are technical data sheets on Vinyl Acetate, Vinyl Propionate and Methyl Isopropenyl Ketone, specially prepared for your use by the Celanese Chemical Division.
Write: Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 556-F
180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Celanese ®

	VINYL ACETATE	VINYL PROPIONATE	METHYL ISOPROPENYL KETONE
	Descriptive Data	Descriptive Data	Descriptive Data
Distillation Range @ 760 mm, °C	71.8-73.0	within 1° (including 94.9)	98 (true boiling point of pure product)
Color APHA, max.	5	10	water-white
Water, % wt., max.	0.15	0.15	1.5
Specific Gravity @ 20°/20°C	0.9330-0.9340	0.9170-9180	0.8555-0.8565
Acidity as acetic acid, % wt., max.	0.02	0.1	—

Celanese CHEMICALS

Formaldehyde, 37%, Cnhibited, 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0715- —
tanks, dlvd lb .0450- —
37%, Cnhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0740 —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0475- —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0420- —
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works, lb. .1570- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton.19.00 - —
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton.17.50 - —
Fuller's earth, calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.20.00 -21.75
Oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton.17.50 -18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l. ship. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .27 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. lb. .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .20 - —
dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .184 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
Fustic extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .43 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.02 - 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.45 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, pure, bots oz. 4.25 - 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin),
75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .53 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .65 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .72 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .75 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .82 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .26 - —
Gentian root, bls. lb. .23 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .27 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .27 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Standard, cns., dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.20
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. lb.14.50 - —
Bourbon, cns. lb.16.00 - —
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 2.80 - 3.10
Ginger oil, dist., bots. lb.18.50 - —
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.00 - 7.75
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb. 6.00 -10.25
Ginger root, African, bls. lb. .33 - —
Cochin, bgs. lb. .26½- —
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs. lb. .76 - —
No. 3 bgs. lb. .75 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .23 - —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, bots., works lb. .25 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
non-ret. dms., 1-dm. lots, works, lb. .16 - —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd, lb. .15 - —
104 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. 21 - —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
95-121 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
1-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.00 - —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.05 - —
1-Glutamine, bots. gram. .65 - —
Glycerine, crude, nat., saponification, 88% to refineries, tanks lb. .1760- .18
Crude, nat., soaplye, tanks lb. .15½- .16¼
Glycerine, refd., USP, CP, 99% dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29⅞- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27⅞- —
96% dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 - —
Glycerine, refd., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27¾- —
high gravity, yellow, dist., dms., c.l. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
Glycerine, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .28 - —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 4.10 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms lb. 1.50 - —
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
Cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice, all hog, tanks, dlvd. lb. .09¼- .09¼
Yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .07½- —
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .15¾- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .16¾- .18¾
Grease oil, extra winter, strained, dms., c.l. lb. .18¼- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .19¼- .21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb. .19¾- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .20¾- .22¾

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindella robusta herb, bls lb. .45 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb. 2.10 - 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Guar gum, food grade, bgs lb. .50 - —
Tech. grade, bgs lb. .40 - —
Guaiacwood oil, cns lb. 1.60 - —

Gums

Gum quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton.20.30 - —
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton.20.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ton.17.00 - —
Terra alba, imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York ton.55.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., ex whse. ton.60.00 -62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome lb. 2.35 - —
Hansa G pigment, bbls lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .21 - —
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l lb. .37 - —
Paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .20½- —
Hemlock oil, cns lb. 2.10 - 2.50

Price is no tall tale to this Texan

(He helps stabilize glycerine price through increased production)

You might say our production-control men are traffic policemen for synthetic glycerine at our new Velasco, Texas, plant. They keep a sharp eye on temperatures and pressures, and direct product flow.

When they say "go" with the twist of a valve—thousands of gallons of glycerine move one processing stage closer to customers. And how it is welcomed!

For, before this new plant existed, glycerine users were up against fluctuating prices. It was nigh onto impossible to anticipate future costs. Following the market was like riding a bronco sidesaddle. But now that's ended. The added production of our Texas plant has put glycerine on a stable price basis. What's more, it has stabilized supply.

For all the facts, write for our new booklet on synthetic glycerine. You'll find it a big help in charting the future ... today! THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Mich., Dept. GD 800C-2.

YOU CAN DEPEND ON DOW

Henbane leaves, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex ..... gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Borger, Tex ..... gal. .16¼- —
Hesperidin, purif., 25 lb. lots, f.o.b., works lb 8.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb.22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb. lots, works ..... lb.23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb. lots, works ..... lb.23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms ..... lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb. .233 - —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .243 - —
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .253 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. .42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½- .48½
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex ..... gal. .17 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex ..... gal. .17 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .14½- —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb.14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd ..... lb.14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 5.50 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 3.90 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.25 - —
Horehound herb, bls ..... lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret., dms., works lb. No. Stocks.
Hydrazine hydrate, 85%, ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys .. lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys ..... lb. 3.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .27¼- —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. and the western part of Texas.
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald .. ton.30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald .. ton.35.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra, c.l, works. lb.15¾- —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17¼- .17¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼- .23¼
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., 100 grams or more gram. 4.50 - —
Hydrocortisone alcohol bulk, bots., 100 grams or more gram. 4.50 - —
Hydrocyanic acid, cyls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .70 - —
cyls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .75 - .90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots .. lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd., 100 lbs.20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.21.00 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 20-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.15.50 - —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.
Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c., works lb. .45 - —
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works .... lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
cyls., dlvd. W ..... lb. .39 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .03¾- .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone photo grade, dms lb. 1.03 - 1.06
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .82½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd .. .. lb. .84½- —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns ..... lb. 6.00 - 7.45
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots.oz. 6.00 - 7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots ..... oz. 6.00 - 6.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .27 - —
Hydrophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, cbys. lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys ..... lb. .88 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms., jars ..... lb. .75 - .95
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.).
Indole, CP, bots ..... lb.16.50 -21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd ..... lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd ..... lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude kgs ..... lb. 1.10 - —
Resub., USP, dms., jars ..... lb. 2.30 - 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs ..... lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns ..... lb. 4.85 - —
b-Ionone, cns ..... lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Ipecac root, bgs., whole ..... lb. 7.50 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. 7.85 - —
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .28 - .34
Iron blue, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .54 - —
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis. lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo., Utah, Col., and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Iron oxide black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
Iron oxide brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide hydrated yellow, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
Iron oxide metallic brown, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Iron oxide metallic red, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .02¾- —
Iron oxide Persian Gulf red, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
Iron oxide red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.. lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa. bgs., c.l., works lb. .0675- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08 - —
Iron oxide Spanish red, bbls., c.l. ex dock lb. .05¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock ..... lb. .06 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .11¾- —
Iron oxide yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l ..... lb. .0205- .0345
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns ..... lb. .46 - .70
Isobornyl formate, dms ..... lb. .80 - —
Isobornyl propionate, dms ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12¼- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .28½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns ..... lb. 3.45 - 3.60
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo.23.00 -25.50
bulk, smaller lots ..... kilo.24.00 -26.00
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy. gal. .15½- —
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11 - —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .53 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... gal. .37 - —

48%

HYDROBROMIC ACID

62%

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HYDROBROMIC ACID

ASSAY:	48% TECHNICAL	62% TECHNICAL
Molecular Weight:	80.924	80.924
Specific Gravity at 20/4°C:	1.488	1.74
Pounds per gallon at 20°C:	12.4	14.5
HCl, not more than:	0.10%	0.15%
Vapor pressure at 30°C:		85 mm
at 50°C:		380 mm

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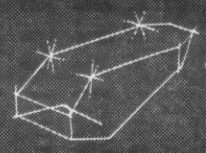
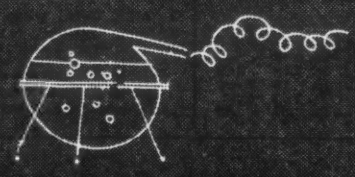
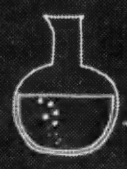
Lactose  the pure sugar of milk

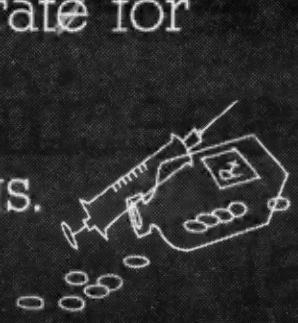
is not readily hydrolyzed. Serves

as a superior absorbent 

and anti-caking agent. Promotes enzymatic

action.  And, acts as an almost

tasteless triturate for

patent drugs. 

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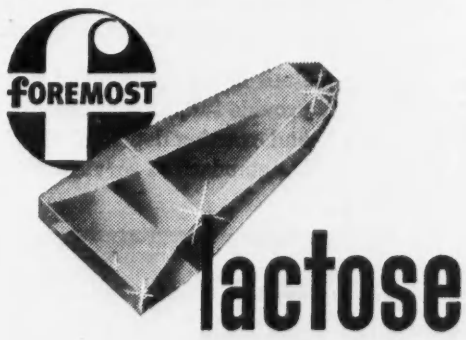

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Appleton, Wisconsin

A WORLD-WIDE SUPPLIER OF HIGH-QUALITY MILK DERIVATIVES

Distributed by **McKESSON & ROBBINS, Inc.** Chemical Department
and their West Coast Branch, **MEFFORD CHEMICAL COMPANY**

Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd. gal. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .62 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .39 - —
Refd., 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .41 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., dlvd. lb. .07 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .05 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .714 - .814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .75 - —
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works. lb. .65 - 1.25
Itaconic acid, purif., fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .55 - —
Tech., fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .45 - —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.45 - —
Powd., bbls., same basis. lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Jalap root, NF, bls. lb. .90 Nom.
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 1.15 Nom.
Japan wax, cs. lb. .40 - .42
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Juniper berry oil, bots. lb. 2.75 - 4.00
Twice rectified, bots. lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Juniper tar, NF, dms. lb. .42 - .60
Juniper tar oil, NF (see Juniper tar).
Juniper wood oil, tech., cns. lb. .38 - .53

K

Kaolin see also Clay. China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, fib. dms. lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .50 - —
No. 2, powd., bbls. lb. .35 - .38
No. 3, powd., bbls. lb. .32 - .35
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .15 - —

L

L acid, bbls., works. lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F. b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. Benzene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .1525- —
Toluene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .14375- —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%., bbls., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .1780- .2100
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald. lb. .1830- .2150
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .1880- .2200
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .1930- .2250
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald. lb. .3030- .3600
dms., frt. equald. lb. .3030- .3600
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald. lb. .3080- .3650
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .3130- .3700
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .3180- .3750
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works. lb. .2100- —
bbls., 20 or more, works. lb. .2150- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works. lb. .2200- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works. lb. .2250- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .3600- —
bbls., 20 or more, works. lb. .3650- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works. lb. .3700- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works. lb. .3750- —
Lactic acid, tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.95 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 12.35 - —
USP, 85%, cyls. lb. .85 - .88
Lactose, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .14 - —
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .22¼- —
Lactose, USP, fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bgs., ½c. to 1c. lower.
Lady's slipper root, bls. lb. No stocks.
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works. lb. 1.20 - —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works. lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., mds., works. lb. .24 - .26
hydrous, dms., works. lb. .23 - .25
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago. lb. .12¾- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs. lb. .25 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns. lb. 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls. lb. .60 - —
Lauric acid, 90%, dms. lb. .35¾- .37¾
tanks lb. .33¾- .34
Lauryl alcohol, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .65½- —
dms., l.t.l., works. lb. .68 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls. lb. .75 - .80
Ord., bls. lb. .25 - .40
Select, bls. lb. .90 - —
Lavender flower oil, perfume grade, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns. lb. 5.50 - —
Perfume grade, USP, French, 38-40% ester, cns. lb. 7.50 - —
40-42% ester, cns. lb. 9.00 - —
Spike, Spanish, cns. lb. 2.60 - —
Lavandin oil, dms., cns. lb. 2.55 - 2.95
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd. lb. .36½- —
White, cryst., bbls. lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more. lb. .27½- —
3-lb. bgs. or larger, l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½- —
1-lb. bgs., l.c.l. lb. .42½- —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld. lb. .17¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18¼- —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic cabonate).
Lead chloride, dms. lb. .45 - —
Lead iodide, NF V, jars. lb. 3.82 - —
Lead lineolate, fused, 26% Pb, dms. lb. .33 - —
Lead metal, prime, pigs., New York. lb. .15 - —
St. Louis lb. .1480- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .2075- —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .21 - —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms. dlvd. lb. .27½- —
Lead nitrate, bbls lb. .23¾- —
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO_2, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech., powd., bbls lb. .38¾- .40¼
Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb. .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .17¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1745- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .1845- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1835- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .1935- —
Lead resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Lead salicylate, normal, dms., works. lb. .46 - —
Lead silicate, (see Lead, white, basic silicate).
Lead sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms. lb. .15 - —
24% Pb, dms. lb. .18½- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms. lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
Lead, white, basic, silicate., bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Lead, white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .17
Edible, tech., unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, works. lb. 9.00 - —
Lemon oil, terpeneless, bots. lb. 50.00 -85.00
USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Messina, cns lb. 5.75 - —
Lemongrass Oil, cns., dms. lb. 1.30 - —
dl-Leucine, dms., works. lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. lb. .15 - .17
Powd., bls. lb. .12 - .15
Whole, bls. lb. .10 - .12
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns. lb. 4.65 - 5.00
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan New York destination, freight equalized with nearest producing pt. ton 20.82 - —
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton 22.32 - —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton 26.32 - —
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns. lb. 5.00 - 5.25
West Indian, cns. lb. 5.00 - —
Expressed West Indian, cns. lb. 6.75 - —
Terpeneless, bots. lb. 50.00 -85.00
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone grd., bgs., works. ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 3.65 - 4.80
Ex linaloe wood oil, dms. lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 3.30 - 5.10
96-98%, dms. lb. 4.05 - 6.75
Ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 4.80 - 5.90
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.58 - 1.68
99%, tech., formulators, dms., frt. alld. lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls. lb. .25 - —
Without leaves, bls. lb. .30 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest mills. ton. 53.50 - —
Extracted, 36%, bulk, same basis. ton. 48.00 -48.50
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York. lb. .1630- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .1730- .1750
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1270- —
tanks, New York lb. .1410- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1440- .1450
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .1930- —
Water-white, dms. lb. .2230- —

Now! Lemon oils "tailor-made" to your specific needs!

Now Exchange Lemon Oil California Cold-Pressed is tailor-made for your use.

Exchange Lemon Oil U.S.P., product specification Number 410, is the familiar favorite for extracts with supreme clarity, for exquisite character. Look for the gold line across the label.

Exchange Lemon Oil U.S.P., product specification Number 413, is recommended for emulsions and formulations specifying the whole unemulsified oil. This product is called Royal Line. Look for the blue line across the label.

Both Exchange product types—Number 410 and Number 413—provide full, unadulterated flavor, superb quality, matchless uniformity and exacting dependability. Look for the name "Exchange"—the standard of service—on the tamper-proof tab on the container.

Exchange

LEMON OIL U.S.P.
CALIFORNIA COLD-PRESSED

Sunkist Growers PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by

DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick Street
New York 14, N.Y.

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Avenue
New York 11, N.Y.

UNGERER & COMPANY, INC.
161 Avenue of the Americas
New York 13, N.Y.

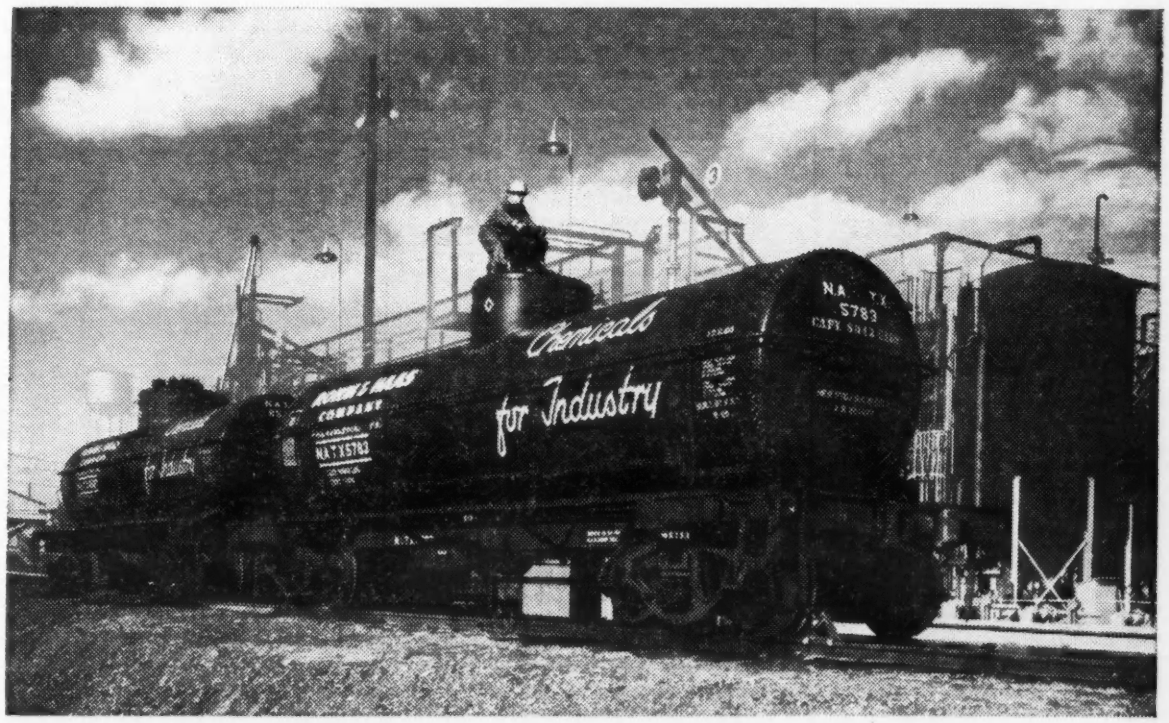
Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Products Dept., Sunkist Growers.

Linseed pitch, dms. ..... lb. .06 - .06¼
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.. lb. .17 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .18 - —
Lithium benzoate, dms. ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald. lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. 1.29½- —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd. lb. 1.30 - 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvs., frt. alld. works.. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .88 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots. lb. 1.23½- —
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld.. lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. 1.05 - —
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots. lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd.. lb. 2.17½- —
bbls., ton lots, dlvd. ..... lb. 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. ..... lb. 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lots, works lb.10.50 -12.50
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., dlvd lb. .78 - —
Lithium manganite, dms., works. lb. .95 - 1.15
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.25 - —
Lithium salicylate, dms..... lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works.... lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works..... lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works..... lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.13 - —
Lithium titanate, dms., works.... lb. 1.13 - 1.33
Lithol red toner, bbls., works. lb. .93 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works..... lb. 1.40 - —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .08½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .09½- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd.. lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb, bls. ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works. oz.37.50 -38.50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs... lb. .50 - —
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
Liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .18½- —
Solid, No. 1, boxes, c.l. ..... lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs ..... lb. 4.50 - —
dl-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms. lb.12.00 - —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms. lb.12.00 -13.00

M

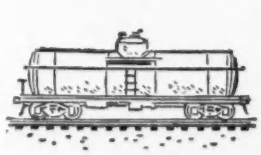
Mace, Siauw, siftings, bls ..... lb. 3.25 - —
West Indian, No. 1, bls., shipment lb. 3.25 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms ..... lb.14.00 - —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., etns., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26½
Magnesia, syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .29¾- .30½
rubber grade extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .29¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.. lb. .30½- —
USP, light, bgs. ..... lb. .36½- .37½
heavy, fib. dms. ..... lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.82.50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash. ton.46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, cs., jars .. lb. .93 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .12½- .13½
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..... lb. .13 - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .13½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .14½- .15½
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms. l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - .15
Hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton.65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate dms., cns lb. 1.34 - 1.41
Magnesium hydroxide NF, powd., bbls., dms., kgs .. lb. .23½- .27
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - —
Pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
Sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. cn carlots lb. .59 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. 25 - —
Magnesium peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
Magnesium sulfate, USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., smaller lots .. 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
fib. dms. 1,000-lb lots ..... lb. .40 - —
fib. dms. 100-lb. lots ..... lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .90 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .92 - 1.02
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 - .38
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .29½- —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .27½- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per lb higher.
Malic acid, tech., dms ..... lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls ..... lb. .55 - .60
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese arsenate bgs. ... lb. .16 - —
Manganese oorate, tech., fib. dms. lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, bbls., works. lb. .22 - —
Manganese chloride, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .25½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net, works ton.143.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis .... ton.144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms., same basis..ton.152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.
Manganese gluconate, dms ..... lb. 1.80 - 1.94
Manganese hydrate, bbls., dlvd.. lb. .36 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .32½- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls. lb. .37½- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .34 - —
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E ..... lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .24 - —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms ..... lb. .30 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% Mn, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E. ton.97.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. S.E ..... ton.104.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6%, dms..... lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock. ton.62.00 - —
South American, 30% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock .ton.54.00 -57.00

Manila copal gum, C bgs..... lb. .34¾- .38
CBB, bgs ..... lb. No. stocks.
DBB, bgs. ..... lb. .25 - .28
DK, bgs ..... lb. No stocks.
DK, dust., bgs ..... lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs ..... lb. .19¾ 22
WS, bgs ..... lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms..... lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works .... lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .31 - —
Menadione, USP, bots ..... gram. .044 - .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .08¼ Nom.
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Syn., USP, racemic, cns ..... lb. 4.50 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt alld lb. .52 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .54 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.93 - —
NF, gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more.. lb. 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF, VIII, powd., fib. dms lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF, fib. dms. lb. 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide red, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.97 - 6.01
Tech., c.l., works, tech ..... lb. 5.77 - —
Mercuric oxide yellow, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 - —
bbls., smaller lots ..... lb. 5.60 - —
USP, fib. dms ..... lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel.
Mercurous iodide yellow, NF.... lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP).
Mercury metal, 76 lb. per flask. net-flask.255.00 -257.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .14 - .14½
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15 - .15½
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11½- .13
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works ... lb. .57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 - —
dms., smaller lots, works. lb. .47½- .80
tanks, works..... lb. .45 - —

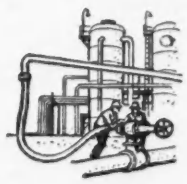


Service on all these handling operations...

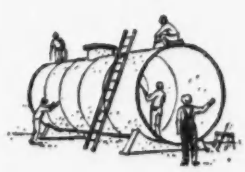
Transportation



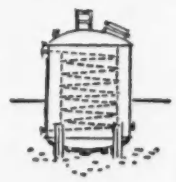
Unloading



Storage



Inhibitor Removal



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Methyl acrylate	Butyl methacrylate
Ethyl acrylate	Hexyl methacrylate
Butyl acrylate	Decyl-octyl methacrylate
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate	Lauryl methacrylate
Methyl methacrylate	Stearyl methacrylate
Ethyl methacrylate	Glacial acrylic acid

Glacial methacrylic acid

Chemicals for Industry

ROHM & HAAS COMPANY

WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA 5, PA.

Representatives in principal foreign countries

6C-6

Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .85 • —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min., frt. alld. or dld gal. .48½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .55½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. metropolitan area gal. .35½- —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .32½- —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J gal. .29½- —
Syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l. min. frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .51½- —
dms. l.c.l., works gal. .58½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. metropolitan areas gal. .38½- —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .35½- —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 • —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 • —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 • .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd, zone 1 lb. .20½- —
Non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 • —
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .21 • —
Non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala. Ga.; Fla., S C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .63½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .69½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E gal. .48½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 • —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .40 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 • —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 • —
Methylamyl alcohol (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 • —
Methyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.35 • 2.65
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .60 • .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 • .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 • —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 • —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 • —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15,-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 • —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 • —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 • .89
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men,, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate lb. 1.55 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12 • —
Methyl formate, refd., dms lb. .35 • .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity works lb. .10 • —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 31.00 -42.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 • 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 4.85 • —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14 • —
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14 • —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W Va lb. .31 • —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 • —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb. 3.00 • 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb fib. dms lb. 6.90 • —
Methyl salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .62 • —
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots gram. .68 • —
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.80 • —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 • —

Methyl violet toner dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.

2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .445 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45 • —
tanks, works lb. .43 • —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 • —
Methylene chloride, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., straight or mixed works lb. .14 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .16¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal, min., tank trucks, max. load limit works lb. .12½- —
tank trucks, 1,000-gal. min., works lb. .13½- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 • —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 • —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 • —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
bgc., l.c.l., ex-whse. lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq. bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 • —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
bgs., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 • —
Mica, wet-grd., white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .09 • —

Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.

Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 • .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 • .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .59 • —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 • —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .61 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 • —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .67 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 • —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .73½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .80½- —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 • —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .85 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .90½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Calif. gal. .25 • —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .25 • —
Houston, Tex. gal. .25 • —
Philadelphia gal. .32 • —
Newark, dlvd. gal. .3328- —
New York, dlvd. gal. .34½- —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, reg., tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 • —
tanks, east coast New Jersey, New York gal. .18 • —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, reg., tankswagon, Boston gal. .20 • —
Buffalo gal. .20½- —
Chicago gal. .289 • —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Newark gal. .19 • —
New York gal. .19 • —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 • —
Providence gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 • —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .21 • .21¾
tanks, New York gal. .28 • —
Molybdated orange, bbls lb. .48 • —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 • —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 9.13 • —
Molybdenum trioxide, pure, dms., works lb. 1.15 • —
Tech., dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.39 • —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.20 • —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .56½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 • —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 • —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .37½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .35 • —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 • —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 • —
Monomethylamine, 30 35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .40 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 • —
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 • —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., c.l. lb. 1.15 • —
dms., l.c.l. lb. 1.23 • 1.27
Monosodium phosphate, (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Montan wax, dom., refd., bgs lb. .29 • .30
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .26 • .28
German, bgs lb. .35 Nom.
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Morphine actate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 • 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. 9.90 • 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.45 • 5.15
Syn., ambrette, cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 5.05 • 5.65
cns., 5-lb. lots lb. 5.20 • 5.50
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.70 • 5.30
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 5.35 • —
cns., 5-lb. lots lb. 5.45 • —
xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.40 • —
cns., 25-lb lots lb. 1.45 • —
cns., 5-lb. lots lb. 1.50 • —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .10½- —
Dutch, bgs lb. .10½- —
English, yellow, bgs lb. .11 • —
Montana, oriental, bgs lb. .08½- Nom.
yellow, bgs lb. .10½- —
Mustard oil, syn., bots lb. 1.60 • 1.85
Mustard seed oil, nat. dms. lb. .17½ Nom.
Myristic acid, dms lb. .26 • .30
tanks lb. .25⅜- —
Myrobalan extract, Indian solid, ton. 57.00 -58.00
J-1, genuine, bgs., ex dock ton. 62.00 -63.00
J-1, crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 79.00 -80.00
Myrobalans extract, Indian solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10 • .10¼
Myrrh gum, cs lb. .50 • .55

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 • —
tanks, group 3 gal. .155 • —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 • —
New York gal. .19 • —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 • —
Portland, Ore. gal. .18 • —
San Francisco gal. .179 • —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .18 • —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 • —
group 3 gal. .13875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .21½- —
Chicago gal. .299 • —
Cleveland gal. .24½- —
Newark gal. .20½- —
New York gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 • —
Naphthalene, crude, com., 74°, tanks, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 • —
Naphthalene, crude, imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .05 Nom.
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. alld. lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .11¾- —
Naphthalene, refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs. 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Neille and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mived acid (see Cleve5s acid).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurents acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Napthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
a-Naphthol bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 • —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .35 • —
Naphthol ITR red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.50 • —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb. .50 • —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 • —
Naringin, fib. dms. lb. 8.50 • —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb. .30 • .33
20° cold test, dms. lb. .29 • .32
30° cold test, dms lb. .28 • .31
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 • 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .45 • —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .50 • —
Neroli oil, NF, French bots lb. 575.00 • —
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.45 • 2.65
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., c.l. alld lb. 1.30 • —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .73 • .80
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .80¾- .87¾
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .40½- .48½
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 • .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 • —
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works lb. .32½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls. lb. .84 • —
Green, bbls. lb. .85 • —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- .40½
Nicotinamide USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 • 9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 • 9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 • —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 • —
Nicotinic acid, USP, dms., dlvd. kilo. 8.00 • 8.30
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs. lb. .12 • .12½
Niketha mide, cbys. lb. 7.50 • —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 • 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 • 7.35
Nitric acid, 40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 • 7.85
42° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works. E 100 lbs. 7.55 • 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 • —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 • —
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, cbys., extra, l.c.l., same basis. c.l., works lb. .18½- —
lb. .20 • .20½
5-pt. bots, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-lb. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 • .25
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 • —
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.10 • —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 • —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 • —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb. 1.35 • —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt alld lb. .445 • —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 • —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .12 • —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .73 • —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 • .37
18-20 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 • .39
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 • .42
Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 • .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 .43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .16 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 • —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 • .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol. dms. lb. .75 • —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .22½- —

Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald unit. 1.20 • —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.00 • 4.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.95 + .50
Nitromethane, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .22½- —

Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .41 • —
o-Nitrophenol, dms, works, frt. equald lb. .94 • —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., frt. alld., c.l., lb. .51 • —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .53 • —
1-Nitropropane and 2-nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .23¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 • —

Nitropropane prices west of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.

o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 • —
tanks, frt alld lb. .09 • —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works lb. .33 • —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.59 • —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 • 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .35 .38
Chinese, bgs lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb. 2.20 • —
West Indian, bgs lb. 2.12 • —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist. East Indian, cns., dms lb. 15.00 • —
USP, dist., West Indian, cns., dms. lb. 14.50 • —
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 • .12
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. .15 • .17

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms lb. .55 • —
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 • —
tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .37 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .39 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34½- —
Octyl alcohol, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.60 • 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech).
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .24 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .24½- —
tanks, works lb. .23 • —
Octyl phenol in dms., 11c. higher.

Oils

Oil quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms lb. .18¾- .19
tanks .17¼- —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .19½- .22
tanks lb. .17 • —
Single-dist., dms lb. .18¼- .20½
tanks lb. .15¾- —
Oleo oil, extra, dms. lb. .18¾- .19
Oleostearine, dms lb. .14 • .14½
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs lb. .20 Nom.
Tears, cs lb. .22 • .30
Olibanum oil, bots lb. 5.50 • 7.65
Extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 • 9.00

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—Goodman and Gilman, THE PHARMACOLOGICAL BASIS OF THERAPEUTICS, Second Edition (Page 970). Published by The Macmillan Company (1955).

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Mercuric Oxide Yellow NF, *used in antiseptic eye preparations.*

Mercurous Chloride Mild NF, *used as a cathartic and local antiseptic.*

Mercuric Chloride USP, *used as a disinfectant.*

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Olive oil, edible, Spanish, dms., duty-paid gal. 3.25 Nom.
Edible, Tunisian, dms., same basis, gals. 2.75 - 2.85
Olivine, crude, works ton 12.00 - —
20 mesh, works ton 15.00 - —
100 mesh, works ton 20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns oz. 19.20 -19.45
USP, gran., cns. oz. 21.65 -21.90
powd., cns oz. 21.65 -21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Expressed, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. .75 - —
Florida, cns., dms lb. .55 - —
Messina, cns lb 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb 2.50 - 3.65
Sesquiterpeneless, bots lb. 65.00 -120.00
Sweet, dist., cns., dms lb. .45 - .80
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
Sweet, bls lb. .16 - .18

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns. lb. 2.00 - —
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .68 - —
Verona, bls lb. .35 - .40
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l lb. .40 - —
Extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots gram 3.00 - 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs. lb. .78 - .80
refd., pure, bgs lb. .85 - .87
Oxalic acid, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
bbls., smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib. dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns. 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms lb. .15¼- .16¼
Palm oil acids, dist., dms lb. .15¼- .17¾
tanks lb. .12¾- .13¼
Palmarosa oil, cns. lb. 6.50 - —
Papain, USP, African, bots lb. 6.00 - —
USP, Ceylon, bots. lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Rumanian, bgs. lb. .26 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .60 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid).
Para-aminosalicylic acid (see p-Aminosalicylic acid).
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic acid see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. lb. 1.15 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. lb. 1.30 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0710- —
Fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
125°-127° F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
132°-134°F, ASTM tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
135°-137°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy. gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¼- .14¼
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse lb. .167 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .182 - —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, bgs., dms., frt. alld. lb. .50 - .53
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.3395- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulpnonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - .47
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .48
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .25 - —
Patchouli oil, dms. lb. 6.00 - —
Peach kernel oil, USP, (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .90 - —
Peacock blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton 48.00 -50.00
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .16⅛- —
Refd., dms. lb. .20¾- —
tanks lb. .19¾- .20
Pectin, citrus, dom., powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.08
Dom., tech., powd., bbls. lb. 1.35 - —
Imp., Danish, ex whse. lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, potassium, cryst., bulk 1,000,000 units. .0675- .0700
Penicillin, procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0675 -.0700
Penicillin, sodium, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0775- .0800
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- .30
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot bgs. lb. .28½- —
Red, Gondar, spot, bgs lb. No prices.
Japanese, hontaka, bgs lb. .34 - —
Japanese, birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. No prices.
Mombasa, bgs., shipt. lb. .56 - .57
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .42 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .28 - —
White, bgs. lb. .35 - .36
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
Imp., USP, bls. lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. lb. 4.75 - 6.50
Redist., USP, dms. lb. 5.25 - 6.75
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.35 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms lb 3.00 - —
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¾- —
tanks, refy. lb. .05¼- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼- —
tanks, refy. lb. .04¼- —
USP, lily white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07⅞- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10⅛- —
tanks, refy. lb. .05⅝- —
snow white, dms., c.l., refy lb. .08⅛- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10⅝- —
tanks, refy lb. .06⅛- —
soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¼- —
tanks, refy lb. .04¼- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

EXPERT HELP FOR YOUR SOLVENTS AND PROCESSING PROBLEMS

Penola's staff of experts is always glad to lend an expert hand in the application of Penola solvents to your processing problems. Complete technical data is available at your nearest Penola office. Whenever you buy solvents, remember to specify Penola solvents for:

PURITY — Penola solvents are laboratory tested for absolute purity. This is your guarantee of efficient, economical processing.

FAST DELIVERY — Penola's many storage points and excellent shipping facilities assure immediate availability and fast delivery to your lab or plant.

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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

June ★ A Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1957

Variety of Plastics Helps New Pump Lick Corrosion

Except for its drive motor, a new pump designed for electroplating and chemical service is made entirely of plastics. Six distinct kinds of plastic materials are used in its various components.

The pump body is made of polyethylene, the impeller of Hypalon. The filter and filter chamber utilize polyvinyl chloride, Dynel and a phenolic, while the hose is of vinyl. The pump handles from 50 to 300 gallons per hour, and, the manufacturer says, filters out all particles larger than about 1 micron. The plastics are said to take in stride such materials as chromic, fluoboric and nitric acids, and the filter successfully handles solutions of ferric chloride, silver nitrate, iron and lead fluoborate and many others.

Test Detects Trace Ethanol

A simple procedure for detecting trace amounts of ethanol in liquids has been developed and reported in the literature. It is especially sensitive when used with liquids that are free from water.

The test first oxidizes ethanol to acetaldehyde and then permits detection of the latter by reaction with nitroprusside. As little as 3 micrograms of ethanol in one drop of a benzenethanol mixture can be easily detected. Presence of water in the test liquid results in hydration of some of the acetaldehyde and thereby decreases the sensitivity of the test.

One to three drops of the sample are placed in a micro test tube, and several centigrams of hot copper wire or cupric oxide are dropped into the tube. A disc of filter paper moistened with one drop of a freshly made reagent (consisting of equal volumes of 5% sodium nitroprusside solution and 20% aqueous morpholine solution) is placed over the top of the test tube. If ethanol is present, a deep to light blue stain appears on the paper almost at once.

Tank for Nuclear Reactor Fabricated Entirely of Zirconium Alloy

A new experimental nuclear power reactor utilizes a tank fabricated entirely of Zircaloy-2. The complex assembly illustrates how conventional fabricating techniques can be modified to permit the use of zirconium and its alloys.

Because zirconium is highly reactive at high temperatures, welds of the metal and its alloys must be shielded against air. This shielding was achieved with a water-cooled apparatus specially designed to fit the spherical and conical shapes of the welded surfaces. The apparatus also directed inert gas at and behind the torch.

Nat'l Distillers Changes Name To Reflect Growth of Activities In U. S. I. Chemical Division

Now National Distillers and Chemical Corporation; U.S.I. Head Made an Executive V.P.; Third of 1956 Profits from Chemicals

National Distillers Products Corporation has changed its name to National Distillers and Chemical Corporation.

The new corporate title reflects the substantial growth of the company's chemical operations, which last year contributed 34% of operating profits before interest, taxes and minority interest.

ATTENTION: Users of Taxfree And Specially Denatured Alcohol

Users of specially denatured and taxfree alcohols who are in the process of filling out forms for renewal of their basic and withdrawal permits should note that U.S.I.'s parent company has changed its name (see story, next column).

When you file your applications with the Assistant Regional Commissioner—Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division. please be sure to use the new company name, U.S. Industrial Chemicals Co., Division of National Distillers and Chemical Corporation.

National entered the chemical field in 1950 when it built a sodium plant at Ashtabula, Ohio. This operation is now a part of the U. S. Industrial Chemicals Co. division, acquired by the parent company in 1951. Today, all chemical activities of the corporation are conducted through its U.S.I. division and its subsidiary, National Petro-Chemicals Corporation.

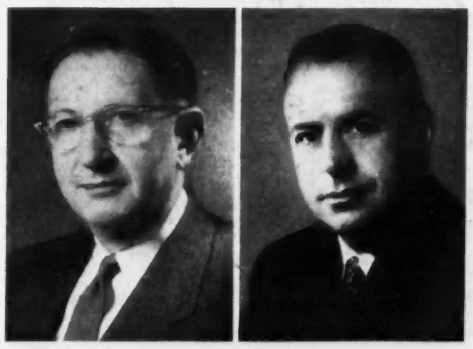
Elect New Officers

Coincident with the name change, John E. Bierwirth, president of the corporation, announced the promotion of a number of key executives. Among these were Dr. R. E. Hulse, Roy F. Coppedge and B. C. Ohlandt. who were elected executive vice presidents. Dr. Hulse is executive vice president in charge of the U.S.I. division, with responsibility for all

MORE

New Officers at National Distillers — U.S.I.

Dr. R. E. Hulse, new Executive V. P. of National Distillers and General Manager and V.P. of U.S.I. Division, directs Corporation's chemical operations. He joined National in 1949 as Director of Research and Development. William P. Marsh Jr., Assistant General Manager of U.S.I. Division and V.P. of National Distillers, has been named U.S.I. V.P. as well. Dr. Stuart Schott, with National since 1945, is new Research V.P. of U.S.I. Francis Olmsted heads the Development Department as a U.S.I. V.P. Alden R. Ludlow, Jr. joined company in 1934, has now been made U.S.I. Sales V.P. R. H. Cornwell was appointed U.S.I. V.P. of production, and is in charge of all U.S.I. and National Petro-Chemicals plants.



R. E. Hulse W. P. Marsh, Jr.

S. Schott F. Olmsted A. R. Ludlow, Jr. R. H. Cornwell

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June ★ # U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS ★ 1957

U.S.I. "Chemical News" Marks 25th Anniversary

Has Largest Circulation of Any Publication in Chemical Industry

With this issue, U.S.I. "Chemical News" rounds out 25 years of service to the chemical processing industry. Today, "Chemical News" is the most widely circulated medium of its kind in its field. It is regularly inserted in all leading U.S. chemical periodicals, and in addition has substantial distribution by mail. Combined circulation is over 320,000.

Attracts Many Inquiries

The high degree of interest in "Chemical News" is reflected both in inquiries and in readership ratings, and last year it brought thousands of inquiries about the products and services mentioned in its columns. And it consistently gets the highest advertising readership ratings in publications where it appears.

One reason for this sustained interest is that "Chemical News" does not confine its columns to information about products of U.S.I. Considerable space is devoted to items about products of other manufacturers, to research findings and to processing technology. In short, "news value" is the editorial criterion.

The Technical Developments column, a regular feature of page 2, describes new products and processes that range across the entire industry. Manufacturers who have something new to tell their prospects can take advantage of this column by writing the Editor.

SOLVENT NEWS

SOLVENTS MOVE CHIEFLY ON CONTRACT IN CURRENT MARKETS

ALCOHOL PRICES RELEASED TO THE INDUSTRY FOR THIRD QUARTER

NO CHANGE FROM PRESENT LEVELS

ETHYL ACETO ACETATE DEMONSTRATES VERSATILITY

DU PONT OFFERS NEW WATERPROOF MATERIAL

NEW LACQUER LINSEED OIL ANNOUNCED

The first U.S.I. "blue sheet"—June, 1932. The name was later changed to "U.S.I. Chemical News" to reflect the expanding activities of the company.

Would You Like to Get "Chemical News" by Mail?

If you would like to make sure you see every issue of "Chemical News" or, if you keep a permanent file of them, as many readers do, ask to be put on the mailing list. Just write Editor, U.S.I. Chemical News, U.S. Industrial Chemicals Co., 99 Park Ave., N. Y. 16, N. Y.

New Polyethylene Squeeze Tube Keeps Original Shape

A new kind of squeeze tube has been developed. Made of polyethylene, it looks just like the familiar collapsible metal tube, but snaps back to its original shape after being squeezed to dispense part of its contents. In so doing, internal pressure is lowered and excess material at the mouth of the tube is sucked back inside. Advantages include less waste and no hardening or drying out of the tube contents.

CONTINUED

Name Change

chemical activities of the corporation.

Both Dr. Hulse and Mr. William P. Marsh Jr., U.S.I. Assistant General Manager and a Vice President of National Distillers, have been named Vice Presidents of the U.S.I. Division.

Four other executives were appointed U.S.I. vice presidents. They are: Robert H. Cornwell, who is in charge of production; Alden R. Ludlow, Jr., sales; Francis Olmsted, development; and Dr. Stuart Schott, research.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Information about manufacturers of these items may be obtained by writing U. S. I.

A non-corrosive leak detection paint is reputed to be effective in quickly spotting fissures to 0.001 in. dia. in assemblies, systems, tanks, etc. Ammonia works a color change at fissure. Paint is easily washed or wiped off. **No. 1240**

A tributyltin oxide to control microbiological slime in pulp and paper mill systems is reported highly successful under all pH conditions. Also non-corrosive, low in toxicity, and very economical. **No. 1241**

A spray-on sign cleaning "solute" is offered as compatible with water of 0-50 grain hardness, fast-acting, simple to rinse off, and harmless to steel, paint, and personnel. Cost claimed 1¢ per sq. ft. cleaned. **No. 1242**

Another radioactive carbon-14 compound joins available uniformly and specifically labelled radioactive amino acids. Uses are expected in the study of biological systems and amino acid formation and metabolism. **No. 1243**

Updated activated carbon solvent recovery systems are said to recover numerous solvents at a very economical cost. They also appear to increase both process efficiency and employee productivity. **No. 1244**

Detergent concentration is constantly controlled over a narrow range by a unique controller using neither vacuum tubes nor transistor circuitry. Equipment is reported priced for a wide market, with installation low in cost. **No. 1245**

A self-contained temperature stabilizer, quart size and factory sealed, has been designed to maintain a specified temperature within insulated shipping packages of up to 800 cu. in. It is reusable on recharge by purchaser. **No. 1246**

A 24-page brochure on lanolin reviews industrial origins of this wax, its composition, properties, U.S.P. grades, its cosmetic and pharmaceutical uses as emollient and emulsifier. Guide formulations are included. **No. 1247**

A selective flocculant for ore refiners is said to precipitate dissimilar particles suspended in aqueous mixtures when only 0.002% based on weight is added to the ore suspension as a cold water slurry. **No. 1248**

A new book on public relations for the atomic industry is being marketed. It discusses the atom as news, what the public wants to know about it, sources of information and techniques for approaching the public. **No. 1249**

PRODUCTS OF U.S.I.

METALS

Titanium Sponge
Zirconium Sponge and Platelets
Hafnium Sponge and Oxide

OTHER PRODUCTS

Inorganic Chemicals: Sodium, Chlorine, Caustic Soda, Sodium Peroxide, Sodium Sulfate, Sulfuric Acid, Phosphatic Fertilizer Solution (Wet Process Phosphoric Acid) Ammonia, Nitrogen Fertilizer Solutions, Ammonium Nitrate.

Alcohols: Ethyl (pure and all denatured formulas), Normal Butyl Amyl, Fusel Oil; Proprietary Denatured Alcohol Solvents SOLOX®, FILMEX®, ANSOL® M, ANSOL® PR.

PETROTHENE® Polyethylene Resins

Esters, Ethers and Ketones: Normal Butyl Acetate, Dibutyl Phthalate, Diethyl Carbonate, Diethyl Oxalate, Ethyl Acetate, Ethyl Ether, Acetone, Diato®.

Intermediates and Fine Chemicals: Acetoacetarylides, Dimethyl Hydrazine, Ethyl Acetoacetate, Ethyl Benzoylacetate, Ethyl Chloroformate, Ethylene, Ethyl Chloride, Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate, U.S.I. ISOSEBACIC® Acid, Methyl Hydrazine, Sodium Ethylate Solution, Triethyl Aluminum, Trimethyl Aluminum, Urethan USP (Ethyl Carbamate).

Animal Feed Products: Calcium Pantothenate, Choline Chloride Products, Curbay B-G® 80, Special Liquid Curbay®, DL-Methionine, Niacin USP, Riboflavin Concentrates, Vitamin B_{12} and Antibiotic Feed Supplements, Vacatone® 40, Vitamin D_3 and K_3 Products, Antitoxidant (BHT) Products, U.S.I. Permadry Products (Sealed-in Vitamin A), Special Mixes.

Pharmaceutical Products: DL-Methionine, N-Acetyl-DL-Methionine, Riboflavin USP, Urethan USP, Intermediates.

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS CO.
Division of National Distillers and Chemical Corporation
99 Park Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

U.S.I. SALES OFFICES

Atlanta • Baltimore • Boston • Buffalo • Chicago • Cincinnati
Cleveland • Dallas • Detroit • Houston • Indianapolis • Kansas City, Mo.
Los Angeles • Louisville • Minneapolis • Nashville • New Orleans
New York • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • Portland, Ore. • St. Louis
Salt Lake City • San Francisco • Seattle

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	.18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	.19
tanks, works	lb.	.14½-	.17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb	.13	—
o-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.91	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.93	—
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.05	—
dms., same basis	lb.	1.08	—
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	3.25	—
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	3.25	—
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.17¾-	.18
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis,	lb.	.18¼-	.19
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
Phenol, 82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
non-ret. dms., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
39°C. or above, tar distilled non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼-	.19½
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis,	lb.	.19¾-	.20½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20	—
dms., same basis	lb.	.22	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18	—
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.15	—
fib. dms., smaller lots	lb.	1.17	1.22
Phenothiazine, drench, fib. dms., t.l., frt. adjusted	lb.	.44	—
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.47	—
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis	lb.	.43	—
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.46	—
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	.50	—
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).			
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots	lb.	2.40	2.70
100%, bots	lb.	4.00	4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns.	lb.	1.45	1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works	lb.	27.00	37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 200-lb. lots, dlvd. E.	lb.	3.45	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E	lb.	3.80	—
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.40½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.41½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.38½-	—
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.95	—
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works	lb.	1.70	1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., tech., dms., works	lb.	1.42	—
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.76¼-	—
Phenylethyl acetate, bots	lb.	1.25	1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.10	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	1.15	1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms.	lb.	1.14	1.43
Standard, dms	lb.	1.10	1.60
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mandelic acid).			
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, btos	lb.	3.00	3.07
Phenylhydrazine hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works	lb.	1.75	—
Purif., bots., works	lb.	5.17	—
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E	lb.	1.80	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E	lb.	2.10	—
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots	lb.	4.15	4.35
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.42	.44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.37	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.41½-	—
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.25½-	.28
Pale, nubs, bgs	lb.	.32½-	.36
seeds, bgs	lb.	.20	Nom.
sorts, bgs	lb.	.23½-	.26
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works	lb.	6.40	—
CP, bots., works	lb.	17.75	—
Tech., fib. dms., works	lb.	10.45	—
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).			
Phosphite, defluorinated (see under D).			
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans	ton.	48.00	—
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, 66-68% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines.	long-ton.	5.16½-	—
68-70% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis	long-ton.	5.56½-	—
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis	long-ton.	6.21½-	—
74-75%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis	long-ton.	7.21½-	—
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis	long-ton.	8.21½-	—
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.92 per bbl. and labor at $1.47.			
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys. c.l., works, E. frt equald.	100 lbs.	6.75	—
cbys., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.00	7.50
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.35	—
Food grade, 80%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld.	100 lbs.	7.60	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.85	9.10
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.75	—
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.0825-	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	lb.	.0850-	.0875
tanks, works	lb.	.0640-	—
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works	lb.	.48	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.49	.50
Phosphorus, amorph., white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	.20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21½-	—
tanks, works, frt. equald.	lb.	.19	—
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½-	—
Phosphorus pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½-	—
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1395-	.1450
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1695-	.1750
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, tins, cs., c.l., works	lb.	.38	—
tins, cs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.39	.40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½-	—
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20½-	—
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.65	—
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island St. Louis	lb.	3.45	—
Resinated, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.00	—
Phthalocyanine blue, water dispersable,, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.69	—
Phthalocyanine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln, Ohama, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.			
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works	lb.	3.95	—
Resinated, bbls.	lb.	3.50	—
Water dispersable, bbls.	lb.	1.71	—
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	5.00	—
NF	lb.	5.20	—
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.43	.43½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.44	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.415	.422
b,g-Picoline, 5°C, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.32½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., works	lb.	2.00	—
Picric acid, NF, bbls	lb.	.85	—
Tech., bbls.	lb.	.44	—
Pigment green B, kgs.	lb.	1.35	—
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	4.75	5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials.	oz.	4.65	4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs.	lb.	.72	—
Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.36	—

Petroleum Sulfonate—Polyoxyethylene Sorbitan Monostearate

Pimento berry oil NF, dms.	lb.	5.50	—
Pimento leaf oil, cns.	lb.	2.50	2.75
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., ex whse New York,	lb.	.14¼-	—
Steam-dist., dms., ex whse, New York	lb.	.176	—
dms., dlvd.	lb.	.179	—
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil).			
Pinetar oil, coml., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.0561-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.0634-	—
dms., c.l., ex whse., New York.	lb.	.0745-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.046	—
Rectified, NF, dms., inclu., l.c.l., works, south	gal.	1.05	—
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse., New York	gal.	1.15	—
Refd., dms. incl., l.c.l., works	gal.	.92	—
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse., New York	gal.	1.02	—
Pink root, bls.	lb.	2.50	—
Piperazine, 95% or better, dms., c.l., minimum frt. alld	lb.	2.84	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	2.88	—
Piperazine citrate, 100-lb. lots	lb.	2.00	—
Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.60	—
Piperadine, dist., dms., frt. equald.	lb.	2.60	2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E.	lb.	4.50	5.05
Piperonyl cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E.	lb.	3.70	4.25

Pitches

Pitch quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).			
Platinum metal, works	oz.	98.00	101.00
Pleurisy root, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms	lb.	15.60	16.10
Poke root, bls.	lb.	.19	.22
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs	lb.	.26	—
Nubs, bgs	lb.	.37	.40
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more	1,000,000 units.	.52	—
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units.	1,000,000 units.	.54	—
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units.	1,000,000 units.	.56	—
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.41	—
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.43	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.46	.48

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Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .41 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .24 - —
Dutch, bgs lb. .28 - —
Iranian, lb. .14½- .15
Polish, bgs lb. .27½- —
Turkish, bgs lb. .24 - —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
Reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
Solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs 8.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lbs. .31 - .36
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
USP, powd., dms lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms ¾c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls. 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt lb. .40½- —
NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots lb. .41 - .43
NF, imp., gran. or powd., kgs lb. .33½- .37
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 - .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .39 - .40
Potassium carbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms lb. .20 - —
NF, powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
Tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .11¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .11½- .12½
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .36 - —
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton. 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 33.50 - —
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Potassium citrate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .43 - —
USP, powd., dms lb. .40½- .41½
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .45 - —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works lb. .455 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .465 - —
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .23½- —
Potassium fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, dms. lb. 1.62 - —
Potassium guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.36 - —
Potassium iodide, dms. lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .20 - .21
Powd., dms. lb. .25 - —
Potassium muriate, standard and gran., 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .36 - —
bulk, c.l., works, July forward unit-ton. .38 - —
Gran., 60-63% K_2O, bgs., c.l., works, base price ton. 26.25 - —
bgs., c.l., works July forward ton. 27.45 - —
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 16.50 - —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs. 17.50 - 18.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots, 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.50 - 11.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.50 - 12.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .30 - .31
Potassium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 191.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton. 302.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton. 307.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml. kgs., works lb. .26 - .29
USP, dms., works lb. .29¼- .31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferricyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.00 - 17.30
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
Soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .767 - .839
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price unit-ton. .64 - —
bulk, works, July forward, unit-ton. .67 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
powd., dms. lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .84 - .94
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lot or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40%K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton. 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton. 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., dms., c.l lb. .42½- —
dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .43½- .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. .45 - —
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.83 - —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots lb. 2.95 - 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .50 - —
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram. .70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3, gal. .05 - —
tanks, New York harbor gal. .093 - —
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11 - —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots kilo. 55.10 - 55.30
Propylene dichloride, consumers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0950- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in west 1c. higher dlvd. on same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Blonde, bgs lb. .18 - —
Husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅝- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04½
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton. 58.00 - —
fine, bgs ton. No prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 - 8.85
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works gal. 41.75 - 42.75
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 10.00 - —
Purif., 20% dms., works lb. 10.00 - 10.10
Pyridine, denat., dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .29½- —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, works, long-ton. 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls lb. 3.17 - 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb. dms lb. 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks
Shavings, mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
translucent colors, dms., works, lb. .16 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 - —
Pyroxylin, scrap, shavings, white, China, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
white, dense, opaque, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
Pyroxylin scrap, unground, amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .13 - —
USP, bots. lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., works lb. .16½- .17
Clarif., liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08¼- .08½
Quebracho extract, clarif., solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra lb. .107429 —
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .098035 —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .71 - .73
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½- —
Quinine hydrochloride, cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .29 - .31½
Quinine sulfate, USP cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .26 - .32
Quinoline, dms., c.l. frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
Powd., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rapeseed oil, tanks lb. .18¾- —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.75 - —
Red, carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid).

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red, saunders, NF powd., bbls lb. .35 - 40
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram. 1.70 - 2.00
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
Rhodamine red toner molybdated, PMA, kgs lb. 5.80 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs lb. 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 32.00 - 36.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo. 40.00 - —
USP, readily soluble, bots., dlvd. kilo 130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kilo. 107.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb. .18 Nom.
Clarif., tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15 - .15½
Rice starch (see Starch, rice).
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch, roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz. 40.00 - 47.50
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms lb. .70 - 1.00
Spanish, tech., cns., dms. lb. .50 - .70
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13875- —
Rue oil, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots, kilo. 17.00 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots kilo. 17.50 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo. 18.50 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls. lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls lb. .49 - .49½
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
USP, powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1785- .1835
tanks, same basis lb. .1585- —
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb. 45.00 - —
Safrol, dms. lb. .90 - 1.05
Sage, Cretan, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 3.85 - —
Italian lb. .26 Nom.
Sage oil, clary, bots lb. 30.00 - —
Dalmatian, cns lb. .44 - —
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.20 - 1.45
Sago flour, raw, bgs. lb. .07 - .07¼
Refd., bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. un 100 lbs. or more lb. .38 - —
Sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
USP, cryst., 200 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .50 - —
less than 1,000 lbs lb. .53 - —
100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .52 - —
less than 1,000 lbs lb. .55 - —
USP, powd., 100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .57 - —
less than 1,000 lbs lb. .60 - —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 1.07 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.32 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indian, chips bgs. .63 - .66
East Indian, powd., fib. dms lb. .73 - .76
Sandalwood oil, cns. lb. 13.75 - 14.50
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. lb. .50 - .62
Nat., dom., dms. lb. 1.45 - 2.10
Sassafras oil, Brazilian (see Ocotea cymbarum oil).
Savin oil, cns lb. 2.75 - —
Savory oil, cns. lb. 4.25 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .95 - —
Powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 13.50 - 16.50
Sebacic acid, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - .75
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib dms. smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 12.00 - —
Senega root, bls lb. 2.70 - 2.80
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
pods, bls. lb. .14 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. lb. .11 - .13
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .15 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 7.50 - —
Sesame oil, USP, dms. lb. .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Egyptian, hulled, bgs. lb. .22½- —
nat., bgs. lb. .17 - —
Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs., lb. .25 - —
nat., bgs. lb. .16½- —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs. lb. .21½- —
Indian, nat., bgs. lb. N.P.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 2,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .49 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
Orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .39 - .41
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 - —
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .34 - .35
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .34 Nom.
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .48 - —
tanks, works gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .17¼
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .17½
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .16¼
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .16½
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse. ton. 45.00 - 55.00
Hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. Troy oz. .90⅞- —
Silver cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .87 - —
fib dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .87⅜- —
fib. dms., 500-oz. lots oz. .87½- —
fib dms., 100-oz. lots oz. .87¾- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .62⅝- —
bots., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .64⅛- —
bots., 250-oz. lots oz. .64⅝- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
Strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns lb. No stocks.
Soapbark, crushed, bls. lb. .43 - —
Powd., bls. lb. .45 - —
Whole, bls. lb. .38 - .40
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Soda, caustic, liq., 50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13¾- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms., 300 lbs. or more lb. .93 - —
Sodium p-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.45 - 2.55
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 2.70 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29½- —
Sodium arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13¾- .14⅛
Sodium arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14⅛
Soln., dms., works gal. .59 - .67
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 12.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo. 12.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo. 12.75 - —
dms., 1-kilo lots kilo. 13.00 - —
bots., 500-gram lots gram. .0135- —
Sodium benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .46 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —

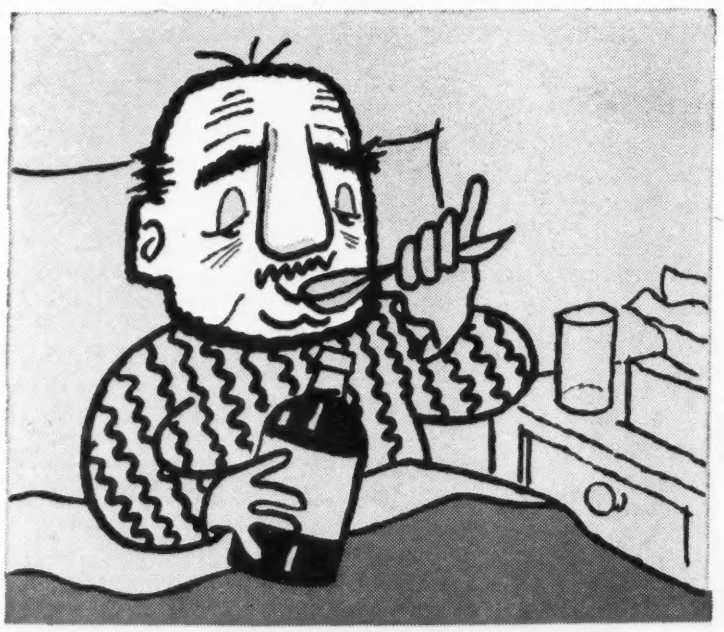
The Satisfied Consumer

CANDIDATE FOR PYRILAMINE MALEATE

Pyrilamine answers important needs for antihistamine therapy because of outstanding effectiveness and compatibility with a variety of other pharmaceuticals.

"SURE IT'S GOOD—THOUSANDS USE IT"

Pyrilamine is the most favored antihistamine, employed in more formulations and by more manufacturers than any other antihistamine today.



ROAD TO RECOVERY

Pyrilamine is a superior antihistamine. It is remarkably well tolerated, the occurrence of drowsiness in particular being notably low.

THE SATISFIED CONSUMER

And you, too, will be satisfied with Pyrilamine, whether formulated in cold tablets, cough syrups, nasal preparations, ointments, lotions or creams. Check your Merck representative for the details.

PYRILAMINE MALEATE MERCK

builds acceptance for antihistamine formulations

MERCK & CO., INC. • Chemical Division • RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY

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Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¾
Sodium bifluoride bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1990- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium bromide, USP, bbls., works, lb. .40 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda sal).
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .09½- .10½
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb. .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-ton lots or more works. lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73

Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
fib. dms. l.c.l., works lb. .15¼- .16½
Tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd. dms lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26½- .27½
USP, XIV gran., dms lb. .29½- .30½
Sodium citrate, USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanate, dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l or 20,000-lb lots lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .203 - —
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb lots.lb. .213 - —
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .15 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l. works lb. .15¾- —
Anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1430- —

Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., dms lb. .80 - .83
Tech., dms. lb. .35 - —
Sodium hydride, powd. dms., works, lb. 1.90 - 2.75
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots. lb. .23½- .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite, anhyd., photo grade, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
Anhyd., tech., bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
Hexahydrate, pea, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
Pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
Sodium iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.55 - —
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms., works lb. .26½- —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- .20¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .18 - —

Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 87.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton 143.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex wnse ton 148.00 - —
Tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works ton 204.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton 242.50 - —
dms., smaller lots ex whse ton 247.50 - —
Sodium, metallic, bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19½- —
Fused, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metanilate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.15 - 8.10
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.55 - 8.55
Sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 - .96
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .73 - .74
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated monohydrate).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton 47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 43.50 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton 48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton 44.50 - —
Sodium nitrate, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88% bgs., works. 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Sodium pentachlorate, powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - .21½
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .48 - .49
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.65
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Dibasic, USP, dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.10 - 9.70
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.05 - 9.65
Tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.40
Sodium phosphate in dms., 60c. to 80c. higher than bgs.
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.60 - 11.85
Ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
Tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.52½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.92½- 8.52½
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms lb. .78 - .80
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60

Sales zones are: (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 47°Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton 67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .075 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .079 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .623 - .682
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. ton 52.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18

TC TENNESSEE CORPORATION

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

We mine Copper, Sulfur, Iron and Zinc and are basic producers of their chemical derivatives. Our technical know-how and basic position in these minerals is your assurance of exacting quality control, strict uniform consistency and a plentiful supply.

COPPER

COPPER SULFATE
Industrial Crystals and all common grades.

MONOHYDRATED COPPER SULFATE
35% Copper as metallic packaged in steel drums at no extra cost.

COPPER CARBONATE
55% Copper as metallic. Light and dense grades.

CUPRIC CHLORIDE
37% Copper as metallic. Available in polethylene-lined drums or bags.

CUPRIC OXIDE
Minimum 76% Copper as metallic. Technical grade . . . NOT A BY-PRODUCT.

SULFUR

SULFURIC ACID

LIQUID SULFUR DIOXIDE
Highest commercial quality, available in tank cars, tank wagons, ton cylinders and 150-lb. cylinders.

CHLOROSULFONIC ACID
Iron less than 1.0 ppm as loaded. Water white. Delivered in glass-lined tank wagons, also in stainless steel drums.

SODIUM HYDROSULFITE
T-C HYDRO is a dry, white, free flowing, crystalline powder of uniform particle size and structure. It is dust free, assuring highest stability and uniformity.

PARA TOULENE SULFONIC ACID, ANHYDROUS
Other organic Sulfonic Acids.

IRON

FERRIC IRON SULFATE
Partially hydrated, free flowing granular form. Available in bags or bulk.

ZINC

MONOHYDRATED ZINC SULFATE
36% Zinc as metallic. White, free flowing powder.

ZINC OXIDE
Secondary Zinc Oxide.

MANGANESE

MANGANESE SULFATE
65% Mn SO_4. Designed specifically for inclusion in mixed fertilizer.

MONOHYDRATED MANGANESE SULFATE
93% Mn SO_4, H_2O. Highest purity, technical grade . . . NOT A BY-PRODUCT.

MANGANOUS OXIDE
Minimum 48% Manganese as metallic. Feeds, fertilizers, spray or dust grades.

Samples, specifications and detailed information upon request.

TENNESSEE TC CORPORATION
617-29 Grant Building, TENNESSEE CORPORATION Atlanta, Georgia

Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton.120.00 - —

Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E. frt. equald lb. .05½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06 - —

Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.53 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —

Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).

Sodium tetraborate (see Borax).

Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .05 - —

Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 - .63
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —

Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .13½- —

Sodium thiosulfate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulfite).

Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾- —

Sodium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .42 - —

Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .37½- —
100-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .38 - —
50-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .44 - —
10-lb. cns., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.87½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.27½- 8.87½

Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.70 -10.10
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.20 -10.60

Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 2.15 - —

Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —

Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).

Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).

Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —

Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —

Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .31 - .35

Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-282° F. b.r., 41°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .243 - —
212°-278° F. b.r., 43°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .26 - —
212°-284° F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
224°-280° F. b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .215 - —
273°-361° F. b.r., 29°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
282°-325° F. b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .25 - —
287°-386° F. b.r., 31°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
310°-314° F. b.r., 13.5°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .33 - —
310°-348° F. b.r., 17°C. m.a.p. tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .35 - —
320°-360°, b.r. 10°C., m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .33 - —
324°-349° F. 37°C., m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
341°-390° F. b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal .27 - —
352°-413° F. b.r., 36°C., m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
358°-401° F. b.r., 25°C., m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .39 - —
364°-404° F b.r., 19°C., m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .425 - —
367°-418° F. b.r., 19.6°C., m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .33 - —

Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39

Sorbitan tristearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40

Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .25 - .26
Powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - —

Sorbitol soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works. lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —

Sorbitol, soln., NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
dms., smaller lots works. lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —

Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur. ton.45.00 -46.00

Soybean oil, crude tanks, Decatur. lb. .11¾- —

Foots, soapstock, acid 95% tanks, N. Y. lb. .07¼- —

Refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1630- .1650
tanks lb. .1430- —
clarified, dms. lb. .16 - .16¼
tanks lb. .14 - —
salad, dms. lb. .16½- .16¾
tanks lb. .14½- —

Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms. lb. .18¾- .20¾
tanks lb. .16¾- —
Single-distilled, dms lb. .17¼- .19¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —

Soybean pitch, dms., works lb. .05 - .05¼

Soybean protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
Mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .066 - —

Sparteine sulfate, cns. oz. .80 - .90

Spearmint leaves, dom., bls oz. .75 - —
Spearmint oil, dms. lb. 4.25 - —

Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1825- .1850
tanks lb. .1650- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1725- .1750
tanks lb. .1550- —

Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs. lb. .31 - .34
Cakes, cs. lb. .32 - .36

Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
Powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —

Spruce oil, cns., dms lb. 2.80 - —

Squill, white, bls. lb. .16 - .18
White, powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .17 - .20

St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .13 - .15

Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .781 - .791

Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 1.04 - 1.05

Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .983 - 1.477

Hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .79 - .80

Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.038 - 1.058

Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.47 - —
Powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.44 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.59 - —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Starch, potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Dom., Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
ex whse, New York lb. .08¼- .09¼

Starch, rice, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .15½- .16

Starch, wheat, bgs. lb. .08½- .09

Star root (see Helonias root).

Stargrass root (see Aletris root).

Stavesacre seed, bgs. lb. .60 - .61

Stearic acid, dbl. pressed, bgs. lb. .15¼- .17¾
Single pressed, bgs lb. .14¾- .17¼
Triple pressed, bgs lb. .17½- .20

Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine).

Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —

Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tank-wagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .199 - —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —

Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .18 - .20

Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875

Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .0850- .0875

Strontium bromide, NF, 150-lb. fib. dms lb. .84 - —

Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works. lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —

Strontium chromate, bbls., works. lb. .46 - —

Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots. lb. 3.40 - —

Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.00 - —

Strontium salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.88 - —

Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works.ton.56.70 -66.15

Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).

Strophanthin K, bots oz.25.00 -25.50

Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75

Styrax, USP, cs lb. .78 - .80

Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½- —

Syn. rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —

Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.70

Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75

Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy., E. lb. .0883- —

Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —

Sugar (see Sucrose)

Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
80-lb. ctns., spot lb. .67¼- .72¼

Sulfabenzamide, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50

Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms lb. 4.10 - 4.60

Sulfacetamide, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
USP, fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.20

Sulfacetamide-sodium, fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.20
USP, fib. dms lb. 5.20 - 5.40

Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
USP, powd., dms lb.10.25 -10.75

Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb.11.25 -11.75
USP, microcrystals, dms lb 11.60 -12.10

Sulfaguanidine, USP, dms lb. 2.50 - —

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DYLEX K-52, Koppers improved styrene-butadiene latex for paper coating, has been tested in the field on various conventional on-machine and off-machine coaters. It gives coated papers excellent printability, high gloss and smoothness, excellent bond between coating and paper stock, excellent wet-rub resistance, good light stability. Get complete information about this new fortified Koppers latex!

SPECIFICATIONS FOR DYLEX K-52

Color	White
Solids Content	48±1%
Styrene-Butadiene Ratio	65:35
Film	Clear, continuous
Latex Viscosity at 25° C	25-27 cps
pH	10.0 ± 0.5
Specific Gravity	1.015
Weight per gallon, lbs.	8.4
Surface Tension, dynes/cm	30 ± 1
Particle Size, Microns	0.1-0.01
Dilutibility with Water	Infinite
Mechanical Stability	Excellent
Starch Compatibility	Excellent
Shelf Life	Excellent
Freeze-Thaw Stability	Excellent
Odor	Trace

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Sulfamerazine—Thioflavin Green Toner

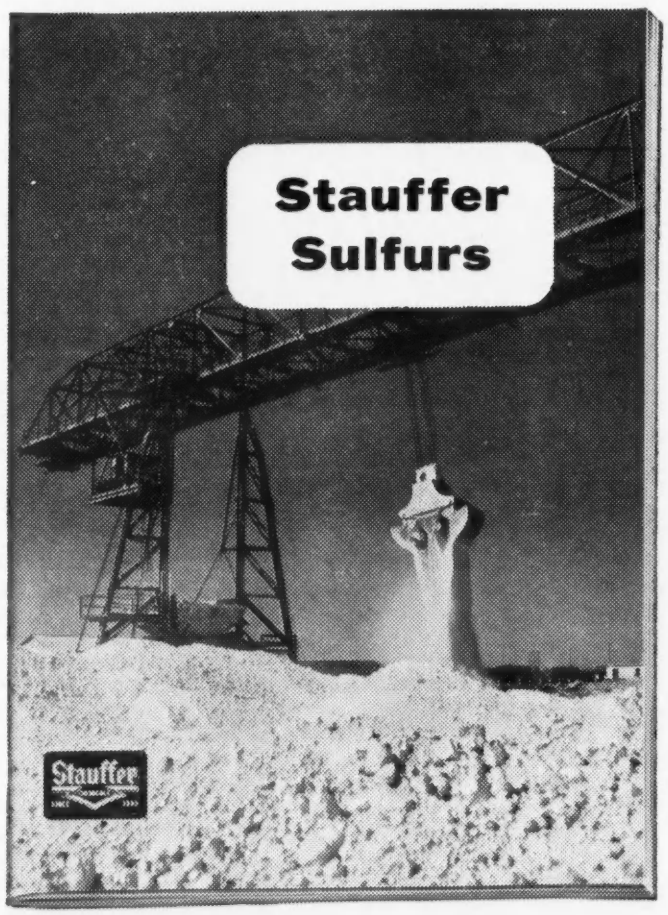
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, lb. 10.65 - 11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 - 11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms., lb. 8.90 - 9.40
Powd., dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs. 17.50 - 18.50
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powd., dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.40 - 6.75
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine, NF, powd., bots., tins, lb 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, NF, microcrystals, dms lb. 2.85 - 3.00
USP, powd., dms lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF, dms lb. 2.75 - 2.90
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 2.53 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
Coml., lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls, mines 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Crude, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines, long-ton. 26.50 - —
Sulfur, crude, bulk, export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton. 28.00 - —
bulk, dom. and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports. long-ton. 28.00 - —
bulk, imp., Mexican, dark or blended, f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton. 25.00 - —
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Refd., flour, light, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines, 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
rubbermakers, 98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Rubbermakers, refd., bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
Refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04½- —
55-gal. non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton. 18.60 - —
Sulfuric acid, 66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton. 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton. 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton. 23.95 - —
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers' cbys, c.l. frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton. 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton. 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton. 39.50 - —
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 135.00 Nom.
28% tannin, grd., bgs., ex dock ton. 130.00 Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .96 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns. lb. 4.25 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns. lb. 2.30 - 2.75

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 31.00 -36.00
Dom., fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 34.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works. ton. 38.00 - —
Dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton. 33.00 -39.50
ord., Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 20.00 -35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
tanks, works lb. .02½- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, works lb. .06½- —
Refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
tanks, works lb. 05½- .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - .15¾
tanks, works lb. .08½- .10¾
Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works ton. 50.00 -70.00
tanks, works ton. 30.00 -40.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .11¼- .11½
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - .08½
fancy, bleachable, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .09½- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅜- .07½
prime, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¾- .07⅞
special, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07½- .07¾
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .08⅜- .08⅞
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .09⅜- .10⅛
Tallow acids, dist., dms lb. .15¾- .18¼
tanks lb. .13¼- —
Hydrogenated, dms lb. .14¼- .16¾
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .15½- .17
Tangerine oil, Floridian, dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk, unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 5.75 - —
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.10
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 2.01
Tech., dms. lb. 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms. lb. 7.50 - 8.40
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse lb. .12½- .13¼
Siamese, AAA, same basis lb. .08 - .09
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
Tar acid oil, 25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, dom., USP, 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l lb. .49 - —
230 or 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .49½- —
230 or 250 lb. dms., smaller lots lb. .50 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .51 - —
Imp., bgs lb. .36 - .40
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾- —
Extra, dms. lb. .41 - .60
Prime, dms. lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
Prime, dms. lb. .55 - .70
Terpinyl propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .70 - —
Testosterone proprionate, USP, 100-gram lots, gram lots, bots. gram. .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21¼
smaller dms., works lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .62½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .35½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver lb. .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd. lb. 12.50 -15.00
Thallium sulfate, 99%, pots. dlvd lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.75 - —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.90 - —
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib. dms kilo. 40.00 - —
USP, ampule grade. fib. dms. kilo. 42.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo. 40.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 - —
dms., less ton lots lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb. 6.40 - —

SULFUR

NOW READY...
THE NEWEST BOOK
ON THE OLDEST CHEMICAL



Stauffer Chemical Company — largest user and largest marketer of processed Sulfurs — has prepared a new, authoritative treatise and catalog on Sulfur. The history, preparation and uses, with a detailed description of Stauffer Sulfurs are included in a 52-page brochure with many illustrations and useful tables.

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Stauffer CHEMICALS SINCE 1885

STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

380 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.
Prudential Plaza, Chicago 1, Ill.
636 California Street, San Francisco 8, Calif.

Thioglycolic acid, refd., cbys., 100% basis	lb.	1.35	1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.00	—
Thiourea, tech. bgs. t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.33	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.35	—
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	3.50	—
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo. lots	kilo.	450.00	500.00
Thyme oil, NF, red., cns., dms	lb.	1.45	1.75
white, cns.	lb.	1.70	2.00
Tech., white, cns	lb.	.40	1.85
Thymol, fib. dms	lb.	2.60	3.00
Thymol iodide NF, dms.	lb.	7.30	—
Timbo root, (see Cube root).			
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).			
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).			
Tin metal (Straits)	lb.	.98⅜	—
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).			
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate)			
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd (see Stannic chloride, anhyd.).			
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25½	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26½	—
Anatase, ceramic bgs. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23½	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24½	—
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24½	—
Anatase, metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jackson-ville, Fla	ton.	120.00	—
bgs., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y	ton.	137.50	—
bgs. 5 ton lots, same basis.	ton.	142.50	—
bgs. ton lots, same basis.	ton.	147.50	—
Rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27½	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.28½	—
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.			
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	8.10	9.00
Titanium pigment, calcium-rutile base, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	—
Calcium-rutile base, high-tinting, dms., c.l	lb.	.09	—
dms., l.c.l	lb.	.09½	—
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.27½	.29
tanks, works	lb.	.20	—
Tobias acid, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	81	—
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots	kilo.	91.00	—
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots	kilo.	166.00	—
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succeinate, cryst. bots.	kilo.	148.00	—
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots	kilo.	134.20	—
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots	kilo.	122.00	—
25% dry, powd., bots	kilo.	30.50	32.00
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.40	—
Paste, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.35	—

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.35	—
Tolu balsam, cns	lb.	4.25	5.00
Toluene, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—			
Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.32	—
Birmingham, dist	gal.	.32	—
Chicago, dist	gal.	.32	—
Cleveland, dist	gal.	.32	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.26	—
Johnstown, Pa	gal.	.32	—
Lackawanna, N. Y	gal.	.32	—
Lone Star, Tex	gal.	.33	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.32	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.33½	—
Minnequa, Colo	gal.	.32	—
Philadelphia dist	gal.	.32	—
Pittsburgh dist	gal.	.32	—
Sparrow's Point, Md	gal.	.32	—
Terre Haute, Ind	gal.	.34	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.32	—
Petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks, works:—			
Albany, N. Y	gal.	.35	—
Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.34	—
Baytown, Tex	gal.	.33	—
Chicago, Ill	gal.	.35	—
Detroit, Mich	gal.	.35	—
Houston, Tex	gal.	.33	—
Philadelphia, Pa	gal.	.34	—
Providence, R. I	gal.	.34	—
Wood River, Ill	gal.	.34	—
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works	lb.	.70	—
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l	lb.	.90	—
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l	lb.	1.00	—
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.79	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.80	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.78	—
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.23	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22	—
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.64	—
Solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.60	.61
o-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, frt. alld.	lb.	.70	—
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works	lb.	.92	1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.70	—
Light shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.70	—
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.97	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.00	—
Powd., fib. dms., same basis	lb.	1.00	—
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks	lb.	No prices.	
Brazilian, Surinam, cs	lb.	1.35	—
Totaquine 100-oz. lots, cns	oz.	.42	—
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works	lb.	.28	—
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs.	lb.	4.50	4.70
No. 2, cs.	lb.	3.50	3.75
No. 3, cs.	lb.	3.25	3.40
USP, powd., bbls.	lb.	1.25	1.38
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.39	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.37	—
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.42¼	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver	lb.	.43¼	—
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.40	—
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.52¼	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.53½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	—
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.67½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.68½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.65	—
Trichloroacetic acid, bots	lb.	2.00	2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.14½	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.13	—
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.			
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, cms., c.l., works	lb.	.14¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13¾	.14¼
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.13	—
dms, l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.15¼	—
tanks, works, frt. equald	lb.	12	—
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).			
Tricholine citrate 65% soln. ret. cbys works frt adjusted	lb.	.40	1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.32½	—
Petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.35½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.32½	—
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.26½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.24	—
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.24½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22	—
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E	lb.	.49	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.46½	—
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	45¾	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. frt alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.46¾	—
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.43¾	—
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.40¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.41¼	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.38	—
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.23	—
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.51½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.52½	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.49	—
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.23¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.24¼	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.20¾	—
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.35	—
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.35½	—
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.26	—
Tripropylene phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).			
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works.	kilo.	75.00	—
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York	lb.	.25	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25¼	.25½
tanks, New York	lb.	.23½	—
tanks, dom., mills	lb.	.23	Nom.
Tungsten metal powd., 2-5 microns, dms., works	lb.	4.60	—
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	3.00	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	3.15	3.50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald	lb.	.28	.32
Turkey red, bbls., works	lb.	.62	—
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).			
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms	lb.	.38	.45
Tyrothricin, USP, bots	gram.	.55	.58

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	.35	.39½
Jobbing types, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.19	—
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis	lb.	.22½	.33
Ultramarine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1¼c), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.			
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07	.07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.07¼	.08
Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y	lb.	.07¾	—
Raw, American, bgs., works	lb.	.07½	.08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works	lb.	.06¾	.07

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY

104-112 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

tricresyl phosphate

mono cresyl diphenyl phosphate

D.D.V.P.

ethyl silicate

diethyl toluamide

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
1721 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Undecylenic Acid—Xylene

Undecylenic acid, dms. ..... lb. 1.45 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton.125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E., ex whse ton.145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton.110.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor A and B grades, N basis, tanks, Belle, W. Va ton.126.00 - —
C grade, tanks, same basis ton.124.50 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton.153.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms. ..... lb. 1.45 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls ..... lb. .10 - .12

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs ..... lb. .35 - —
Indian, bgs ..... lb. .29 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works ..... lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.88.00 - —
Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.73.00 - —
Valonia extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .10½ Nom.
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works .. lb. .09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins .... lb. 6.35 - 6.75
Mexican, cuts, tins ..... lb. 7.50 - 7.75
whole, tins ..... lb. 8.25 - 8.50
Tahiti, cs. ..... lb. 7.00 - —
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 6.50 - 6.75
tins, smaller lots ..... lb. 6.90 - 7.25
Ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., smaller lots. lb. 3.15 - 3.25
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works ..... lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. ..... lb 11.75 -11.90
Haitian, cs. ..... lb 9.25 -10.00
Java, cns. ..... lb 18.50 -20.00
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 4.50 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls. ..... lb. 5.55 - —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Vinyl acetate monomer, Zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .17½- —
Vinyl acetate monomer, Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .18½- —
Zone 1 is all continental U.S. except Zone 2. Zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 - .12
Vinyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .25 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 75cc. hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., works lb. .30 - —
Vinyl isobutyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls., works lb .30 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.
Vinyl propionate, monomer dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.36 - —
1 to 9 dms. works ..... lb. 1.50 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. 1.33 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .16 - —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Viosteral in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —
dry, 325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo 43.88 - —
dry, 250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75- —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin A, palmitate, liq. 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram.245.00 - —
Oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram.185.00 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. ..... lb. 2.25 - —
bls., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.05 - —
bls., 5-24-lb. lots, cns., New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.05 - —
cns., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls., ex dock ton.80.00 - —
Merchantable, bls., ex dock ton.75.00 - —
Wattle extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .08¼- .08½
Solid, East Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08275- —
Solid, South Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .0840- —

Waxes

Wax quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

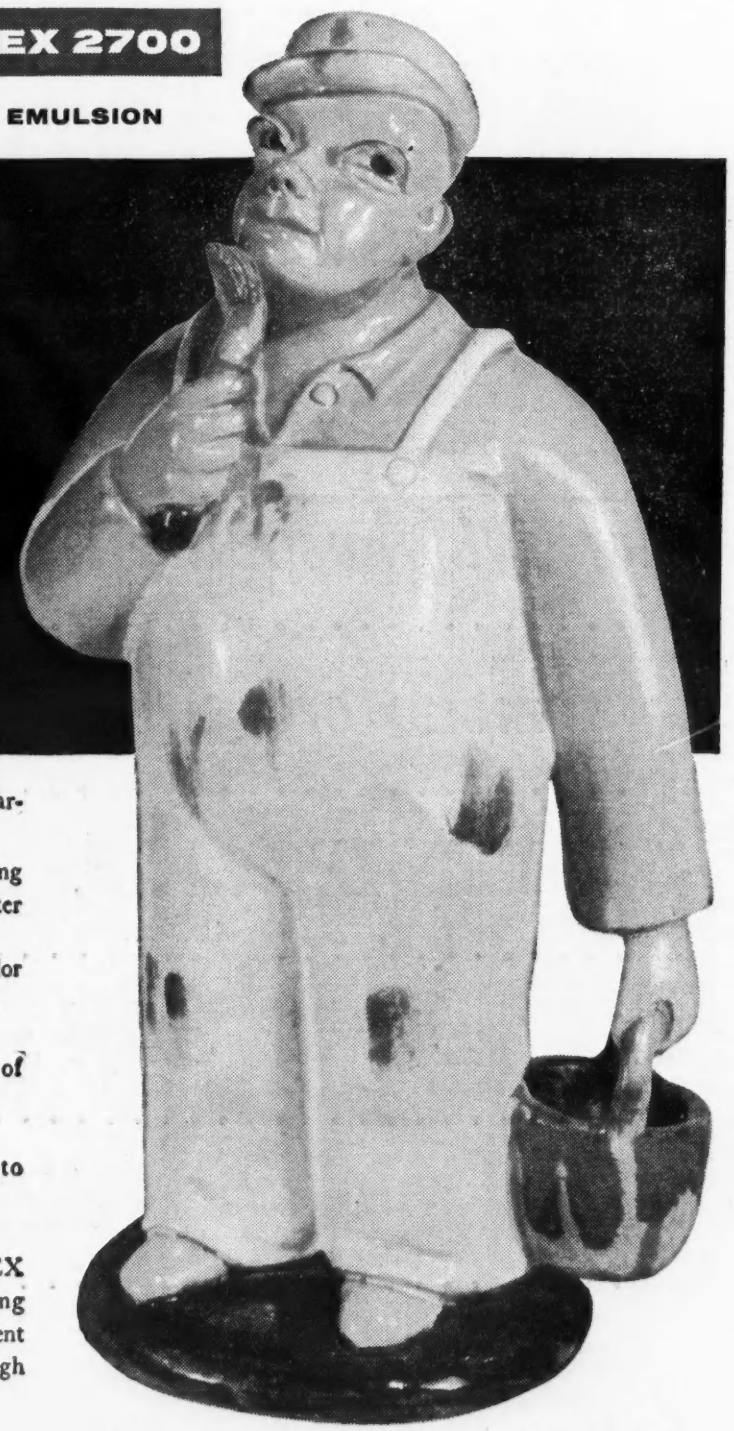
Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms .. gal.11.25 - —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls ... lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .20 - —
Thin, rossed, bls. ..... lb. .21 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns .. lb. 6.35 -10.30
USP, nat., southern, cns ..... lb. 4.50 - 7.50
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .41 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E ..... lb. .21½- —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Witch hazel bark, bls. ..... lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. ..... lb. .27 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton.56.00 - —
Medium, bgs. c.l., works ..... ton.27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton.44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs ..... lb. 4.25 - 4.50

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works—
Bethlehem, Pa. ..... gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist. ..... gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist. ..... gal. .35 - —
Cleveland dist. ..... gal. .34½- —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. ..... gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ..... gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. ..... gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio ..... gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo. ..... gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia dist. ..... gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist. ..... gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md .. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. ..... gal. .34 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ..... gal. .32½- —

Naugatuck ACETEX 2700

VINYL ACETATE COPOLYMER EMULSION



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- Have lower chalking rates...better color retention.
- Have higher gloss.
- Have excellent scrubbability because of their more tightly-knit film.
- Have improved water resistance.
- Resist alkali attack when applied to masonry.
- Maintain excellent stability in storage.

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United States Rubber
Naugatuck Chemical Division
Naugatuck, Connecticut

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Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—			
Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.34	—
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.33	—
Chicago, Ill.	gal.	.35	—
Houston, Tex.	gal.	.33	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal.	.34	—
Providence, R. I.	gal.	.34	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.35	—
Xylenol cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	—
Cryst., 56°-58°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.30	—
45-47°C., m.p., dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.212	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.215	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.199	—
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227 C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.96	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.99	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.85	—
b.r. 7°-9°C., dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.11	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.14	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.00	—
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works	lb.	.39	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.38	—

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara, yara, cns.	lb.	2.15	2.6.
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Sacchomyces, dlvd	lb.	.27	—
Dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.47	—
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms	lb.	.52	—
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	..6	—
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.60	—
Torula, USP, dlvd.	lb.	18	—

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow

Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.40	42
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots	lb.	14.00	16.00
Bourbon, extra, bots	lb.	28.00	40.00
Madagascar, bots	lb.	No Stocks.	
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins.	oz.	3.75	4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more.	lb.	.38	—
bgs., 1,000 to 36,000-lb lots, works.	lb.	.40	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.43	—
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms.	lb.	.53	—
Tech., dms., works	lb.	.29½	.29¾
Zinc borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.192	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.202	—
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	—
Precip., powd., dms.	lb.	.26	—
Soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.80	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.40	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.15	—
Tech., fused, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	10.70	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.20	—
gran., fib, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	11.45	—
fib dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.95	—
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.29	—
Basic, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.34	—
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.55	—
dms., smaller lots works	lb.	.57	—
Zinc dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15½	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49	.50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.24	—
Zinc metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.11	—
Prime western, slabs, New York.	lb.	.11½	—
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24½	—
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.30	—
Zinc nitrate tech., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.20	—
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
bgs. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15½	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15⅞	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16⅞	—
Zinc oxide, French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
white seal bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
USP, ctns. c.l., frt alld	lb.	.17¼	—
ctns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices 1c. higher.			
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.43	.44
NF, powd., dms.	lb.	.46	.53
Zinc resinate, precip. 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.29	—
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½	.14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.,	lb.	.41	—
ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.42	.46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	8.75	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E	100 lbs.	9.75	—
USP, gran., dms.,	lb.	.26	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.2530	—
Zinc undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.00	—
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03⅛	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	—
Zircon (G), milled, bgs. c.l., works.	lb.	.04⅛	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l. works	lb.	.04⅜	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04⅜	—
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln., ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Zirconium hydride powd., dms., works	lb.	7.25	9.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.48	—
Electric-fused, milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	—
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works	lb.	.60½	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.63	—
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works	lb.	.55	.65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs.,	lb.	.27	.50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs	lb.	.62	.85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½	—

Cresylic Producers Enlightened—Sell More

—Continued from page 3

reactivity of the acid in these processes. He said that, in recent years, British producers have installed improved distilling equipment, shaving the dry point to about 224 or 225 degrees Centigrade when requested.

"This is just about as good as you can make it and still bring it in duty free," he declared, "and it has been found acceptable in cresol and phenol blends by many domestic producers of TCP and phenol-formaldehyde resins."

ADF material formerly was available only in drums. Most big volume consumers in this country, accustomed to handling materials in bulk, were reluctant to take upon themselves the danger, labor cost and material loss concomitant to transfer of acid from drums to tanks.

Mr Jennings pointed out that the practice of many importers today is to distribute the material in tankcars or tank transports. To accomplish this, they either bring it in in tankcars or transfer it from drums to bulk storage facilties.

Another improvement in the distribution set-up he cited was maintenance of importers' stocks on this side of the ocean, assuring regularly scheduled shipments.

Current imports of low-boiling dutiable cresylic acid have been negligible, because the duty has generally been regarded as prohibitive in today's market.

There is just one dark cloud that might or might not spoil the rosy outlook for importers, Mr. Jennings said. He referred to the projected facilities of Pitt-Consol Chemical Company, a subsidiary of Pittsburgh Consolidated Coal Company, designed to produce heavy quantities of acid by low-temperature coal operations in connection with production of power supply for aluminum manufacture. Spokesmen for the company have said this output would preclude imported material from the US market.

"Until this material is actually produced and used in chemical processes," Mr. Jennings observed, "there is no way of actually knowing what effect the large Pitt-Consol production will have on the ADF market. Nor is there any way of knowing what price policy the British might institute to meet this threat."

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Problems in Pharmacal Service

Two messages delivered to members of the drug industry assembled at the recent meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association offer much food for serious thought on the part of the industry, the trade, and the profession which constitute the pharmacal service of the health needs of the public. One of those messages was that given by the special representative of the Department of Health. Education, and Welfare with reference to the methods employed by some manufacturers in the promotion of special products. The other was the warning by the retiring president of the association against the pursuit of highly desirable health service objectives in a manner which could and might bring about "unwise regulation of private industry."

To those who really have taken thought in connection with the recent action of the house of delegates of the American Pharmaceutical Association with reference to the meeting of needs for stronger regulation of drug advertising, the message of the HEW specialist differs only as to the target at which it is aimed. It has a similar scope of objective and process—both of which have had attention from manufacturers in talks to pharmacal groups —with an additional aspect of public relations because of its reference to the relatively emphatic promotion of higher-priced specialties.

Today's costs of the medicinal needs of the public are frequently the object of severely critical comment in all areas of discussions of public welfare. The customary defense that the costly medicaments are so much more efficient that they reduce the period of necessary treatment to such an extent that the overall cost of that treatment is little, if any, more than would be that with less effective drugs is not accepted by the drug-needing public—or its advisers. They are quite generally in agreement with the declaration by the HEW specialist that two dollars' worth of one medicine would do a given job as well as five dollars' worth of a special combination.

There is a hook-up in that respect between the specialist's message and that of the APMA president, because undue haste to recover the cost of discovering, developing, and promoting a new medicament can be inducive of "unwise regulation of private industry" —the drug industry.

It was in recognition of both lessons presented to the APMA gathering that the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association several weeks earlier had urged passage of a bill in the state legislature designed to create a commission for the safe use of drugs. A companion recognition was that, because the proposed commission would be composed of the state commissioner of health, and the presidents of the board of medical examiners and the board of pharmacy, its regulative programs could be expected to be not unwise.

There is need for a different viewing by the pharmacal division of the private service of the public health of the proposal in HR 7171 in the federal congress, which would create an advisory council of health. That proposal could run pretty close to nationalized medicine—including pharmacy — as one of the functions of the council would be to "make a continuous evaluation of and recommendations as to policies and programs relating to federal medical care and national health, and advise with respect to more systematic cross-servicing between the various federal medical agencies."

The industrial, commercial, and professional groups in the pharmacal service of the health needs of the public are faced with a new and heavier pressure of necessity for better mutual understanding and consideration and more efficient collaboration in making known to and available to the public the services for which they are qualified and responsible. It is to be expected that development and promotion in the direction of that objective will be earnestly and vigorously advocated in the two national oganizations in which the several segments of the three groups are more or less effectively allied. It is seriously to be desired and urged that the leaders of those organizations and of their constituent groups become constructively concerned with the satisfactory meeting of the problems presented in the needs with which they all are faced.

Proposals in Cultural Promotion

Somewhere in connection with the spreading advocacy of federal promotion of art and other culture there is a timely, important lesson for business—which has to pay for such things. It is not possible to define that lesson with any degree of accuracy before it is actually contacted. There is such a variety of popular—and political—opinion on what is art or culture, and of influences behind the advocating of some undetermined governmental program that it cannot be predicted what will be the nature of such an undertaking—if it ever comes—or what will be the results of such influences as it might.

Two popular attitudes appear to stand out primarily in the advocates of promotion of art and culture. One stems from the belief that too much emphasis is being laid upon physical science and technology, and far too little upon what should be done with them. The other has a basis in the somewhat prevalent, although but limitedly expressed, opinion that "standard" is a misnomer as popularly applied to living conditions in this country. In that opinion, the status of living is high, but its standards—cultural or ecological or otherwise ethical—leave very much to be desired—and attained.

Something like two years ago President Eisenhower recommended action by congress which would encourage artistic efforts and appreciation among the American people. Sometime later the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare urged congress to set up a federal council on the arts. Creation of an advisory council in the arts was strongly urged within the past month or so at hearings by senate groups concerning themselves with educational matters. In all the advocating there has been a most comprehensive concept of the arts and their social influences —physical, mental, and spiritual—by way of everything from architecture to television.

One proposal, by a noted actress, was that government finance the development of culture under the supervision of a non-political "Secretary of Fine Arts." It was opposed by an equally famed musician, who urged that federal patronage be left to politics and political jobs. About a month ago the junior New York member of the US senate said that he and a Pennsylvania colleague planned to introduce a bill to establish a federal arts foundation to promote with loans and grants the theater, music, and the dance. He did not say by whom or on what basis it would be determined when any of those practices had any relation to art or culture. Did he read in a New York newspaper a fortnight later that the Soviet Minister of Culture had walked out on a visiting Italian orchestra when it played a jazz version of an old Russian melody?

There is evidence of the progress of private promotion of the arts in the June 1 report that a proposed modern theater center for Harvard University and Radcliffe College had been given a contribution of a million dollars and that a campaign to raise the necessary additional funds was being got under way. Another good sign is to be found in the promotion of community art fairs for school children. Properly directed, with full understanding of just what arts should mean, projects of that nature can do much to develop desirable cultural progress—culture is one of those things that begin at home; although they can be promoted nationally.

Canada set up late last year what was publicly declared to be a "virtual czar of culture," at the head of a $100 million cultural development program under the Canada Council, officially designed to stimulate activity in the arts, the humanities, and the social sciences, by way of scholarships and construction projects supplementary to direct federal grants to teaching institutions. It is reported that the program has been got fairly under way; but it is still too early logically to pass judgment upon its potential influences.

For Tests and Standards

There is an increasing recognition in all important areas of economic analysis and evaluation — commercial, social, and political—that standards are basically and promotively essential to progress. There is an accompanying recognition of the democratic aspects of standardization which demand due consideration for the relative values of individuality and conformity in terms of human welfare and progress. Through it all runs a high regard for the necessity and desirability of collaboration, with proper attention to coordination of the needs and desires of all concerned.

One of the most efficiently contributive agencies in the field of development, definition, and application of standards in commercial economy is the American Society for Testing Materials. That is one reason why its sixtieth annual meeting next week in Atlantic City has a broad, important economic significance, comprising, as it will, thirty-two sessions on thirteen widely varied fields of materials technology, including the very timely topic —"Radiation Effects on Materials."

One of the stated primary objectives of ASTM sessions is to "stimulate discussion and its resultant cross-fertilization of ideas." The approaching of that objective on the standards side is quite clearly set forth in the scope of this year's report on standards, which encompasses thermal and electrical insulating materials, rubber and many applications thereof, and materials for electron tubes and semiconductor devices.

Of specific industrial interest in areas of discussion is the recent invitation by ASTM of discussion of a paper published in its monthly "Bulletin" for May on "Silicones in the Protective Coatings Industry." ASTM proceedings, national and regional, general and sectional, provide many such opportunities for "cross-fertilization of ideas" particularly stimulative of industrial progress. Another recent example of this was an invitation to discuss "Testing Polyvinyl Chloride Electrical Formulations."

Industrialists in search of ideas for fertilization in the basically important areas of testing and standardization can find enough to fill half a dozen notebooks at the coming ASTM meeting. It is to be assumed, of course, that they will be represented there by properly qualified members of their administrative and operative staffs.

Washington Talks It Over

Natural Rubber Seen Stretched to Its Limit by 1960, With the Synthetic Product Bouncing Higher and Higher.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

The outlook for synthetic rubber is bullish. The Natural Rubber Bureau, looking ahead to 1960, foresees only a steady expansion in production and consumption of synthetic rubber while natural rubber will stabilize itself at around 1.9 million long tons a year.

The Bureau expects synthetic consumption to rise from 1,132,000 tons in 1956 to 1.6 million tons by 1960, while the capacity of the synthetic rubber industry to produce goes up even faster from 1,280,000 tons in 1956 to 2,245,000 in 1960. The figures do not include the iron curtain countries.

The big increases in capacity to produce can be expected to take place in the United States. Our capacity is calculated to rise from the 1956 level of 1,150,000 tons to 1,860,000 tons by 1960, while the rest of the world adds only 255,000 tons to its capacity between these years.

Bee-Keepers Needn't Fear

Bee-keepers haven't anything to fear from the big gypsy moth eradication program being conducted in the infested woodlands of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania by Department of Agriculture. The threat that the DDT spraying operations presented to the honeybees was all taken into consideration when the program was laid out.

Department officials have noted that bee-keepers often become alarmed in advance of a spray program such as the one now going on, but their fears in the past have proved groundless. In general, only bees in flight are actually exposed to the DDT spray and no insecticide is carried back to the hive and fed to the brood.

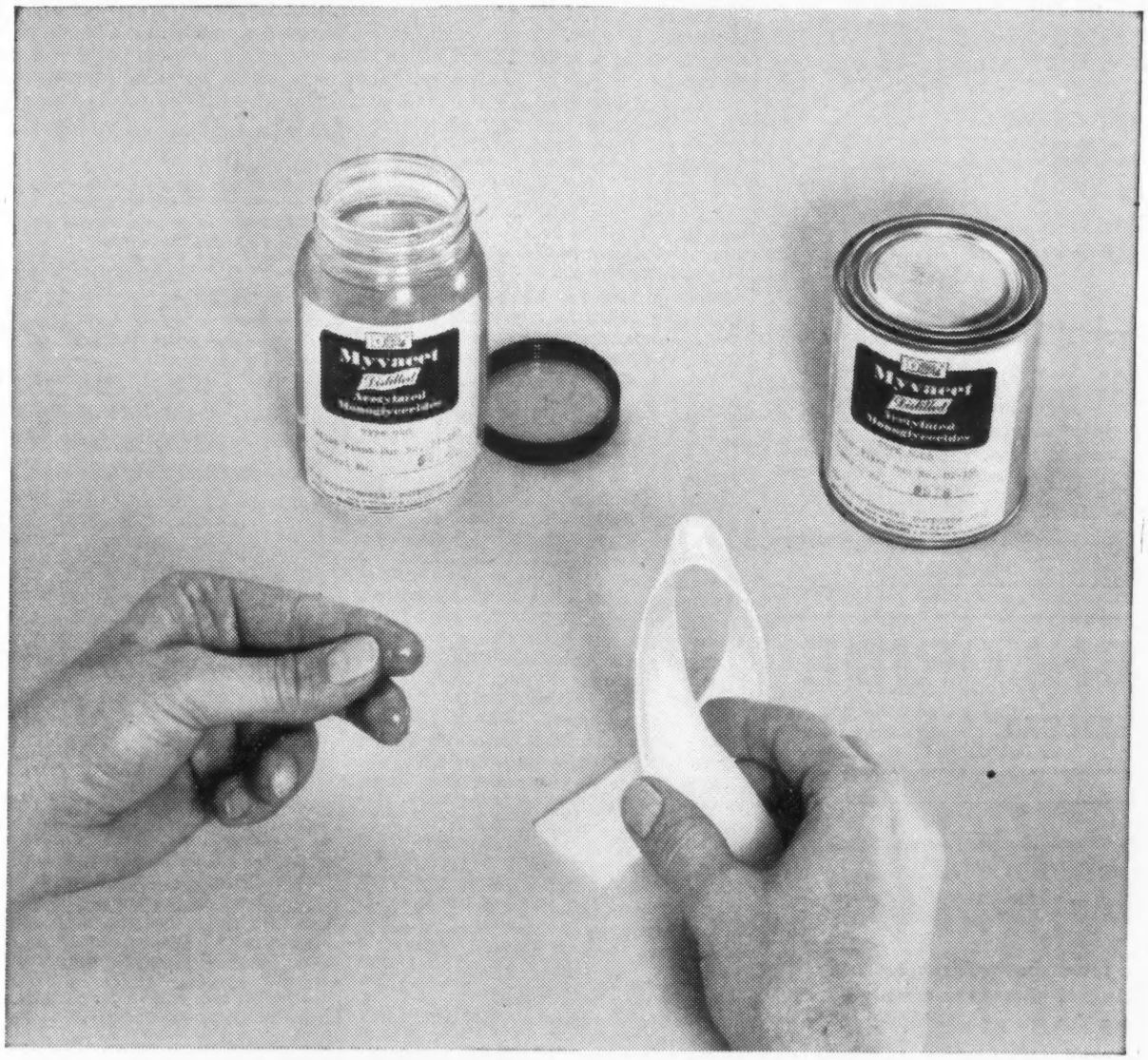
Before the current spray program was started, a conference was held at Cornell University, to consider all aspects of the program and the recent research findings on possible toxic effects of DDT spray to honeybees. The conclusions were that the spraying constituted no serious threat to bees.

But as an added precaution, it was recommended that the spray schedules be arranged so that orchard areas would not be sprayed while the fruit trees were in bloom. The current spray program has followed this recommendation.

New Government Payees

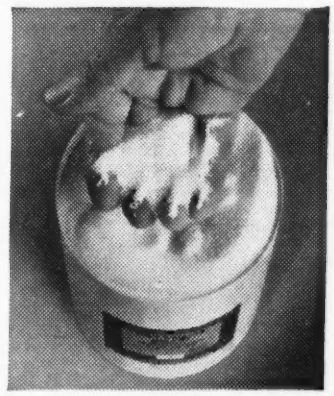
When manufacturers of coaltar colors or insulin send in their checks to the government to cover their certification fees, they should now make them out to read "Food and Drug Administration" rather than "Treasurer of the United States." FDA has now changed its regulations in this respect to conform to the latest fiscal procedures of the government.

Although these moneys all go into the general funds of the treasury and wind up in the same pot, so to speak, the fiscal experts of the government figured that it would be easier to keep track of receipts of each agency for the services they are performing if the checks and money orders were made out to the agency concerned.



1. Myvacet Distilled Acetylated Monoglycerides, Type 9-40

2. Myvacet Distilled Acetylated Monoglycerides, Type 5-00



3. Myverol Distilled Monoglycerides, Type 18-05 (Free-flowing beads)

These are keys to "newness" in cosmetics

4. Myverol Distilled Monoglycerides, Type 18-40

Monoglycerides are not new. "Glyceryl monostearate" has been used by cosmetic formulators for years in making water-in-oil emulsions.

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A producer of tin crystals announced that it would increase prices within the next few days. This announcement followed an action by a producer last week boosting anhydrous stannous chloride by 8 cents per pound over and above fluctuations in the tin metal price. Aluminum sulfate prices were put up $4 per ton for dry, and $2.60 per ton for liquid. This affected the commercial grades only. Iron-free and USP aluminum sulfate prices were not affected. Copper nitrate was also higher.

A producer announced higher prices for sodium acid pyrophosphate, which will go into effect July 1. Zinc metal slid off another half cent, and titanium sponge was cut 50 cents.

Steel production turned about last week and began to rise again after a long, steady decline which has been going on since the first of the year.

This situation was a good omen for the mineral acids, and sales of hydrochloric, nitric, sulfuric and other acids to the steel industry were reported recovering nicely from their former slump.

Both sulfuric acid and caustic soda sellers report that rayon industry demand for their products has been holding at or near 1956 levels. However, since an actual increase in consumption had been anticipated, it was conceded that sales so far in that direction have been below expectations.

Soda ash demand has improved owing to increased inquiry from bottle makers for the summer beverage trade and canning season. Chlorine interest has come up, notably for water treatment and pesticide manufacture.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended June 1 at 88.2 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 93.9 percent for the previous week, and 101.9 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

Aluminum sulfate, com'l, $4 per ton.
Potassium stannate, 4/10c. per lb.

Reduced

Sodium stannate, ½c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, 4/10c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, hydrous cryst., ½c. per lb.
Stannous sulfate, 6/10c. per lb.
Tin, ¼c. per lb.
Zinc metal, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100- '1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 8, 1956
104.40	104.40	104.40	101.64

For Current Prices see Page 9

Acids

Hydrochloric—Consuming demand has shown improvement during the past few weeks. There has been some sharpshooting at prices owing to heavy stocks in several areas where output of byproduct muriatic is heavy.

Otherwise, prices have held fairly stable Encouraging signs of a pickup in steel production helped to buoy up the market last week. Other end uses were reported more active.

Phosphoric—While current agricultural demand still showed strength, it was conceded that from now on, inquiry for fertilizer would fall off, as consumers' seasonal needs are filled.

Inquiry for food grades of acid held at an average pace. Supplies of all grades were readily at hand to fill immediate needs. Prices were held at long-established levels.

Sulfuric—The rayon and textile outlook, while not as strong as two years ago at this time, was about the same as the corresponding period last year. Consequently, sulfuric sales in this direction held about the same.

Fertilizer demand for sulfuric has been maintained at a little stronger clip than had been expected by most fertilizer manufacturers.

Brightest spot in the sulfuric picture last week was an actual rise in steel production. The American Iron and Steel Institute reported actual output two weeks ago at 88 percent of capacity. Last week's output was expected to rise to 88.6 percent of capacity, or 2,274,000 tons.

Actual output one month ago last week was at 86.7 percent of capacity, or 2,220,000 tons. However, output a year ago last week was at 96.7 percent of capacity, or 2,380,000 tons.

Bases and Salts

Aluminum Sulfate—Dry aluminum sulfate was advanced $4 per ton across the board, and liquid sulfate was boosted $2.60 per ton, prices effective June 1.

The price change affected only the commercial grades. Iron-free and USP aluminum sulfate were unchanged.

Ground dry commercial grade is now quoted by producers at $40 per ton, bulk, carlots, f.o.b. works, freight equalized; $41 per ton, bags, same basis. Lump sulfate is newly priced at $44 per ton, bags, same basis.

Prices for dry aluminum sulfate continue to be quoted $1 per ton higher in the south. Prices for liquid aluminum sulfate vary as to location of producing plant.

Calcium Chloride—Producers reported the typical market position for this time of year: they were short-shipped owing to heavy consuming interest for dust control on secondary roads.

Facilities were reported operating at near-capacity levels in nearly all cases. It was not known how soon supplies would catch up to demand, which now appears to be running about one to two days ahead.

Caustic Soda — Sellers agreed that rayon business has been holding up at or near 1956 levels so far this year. However, demand was said to have fallen below expectations for the year.

Other end uses showed a routine stability during the week, following patterns which have been prevalent since the first part of 1957.

Chlorine—Seasonal demands for chlorine have helped to restore this market to close balance. Water and sewage treatment inquiry has been one firming factor of late.

Inquiry for chlorinated organics has been running strong during the past few weeks, particularly for pesticides. Sharply higher demand for weed killers at the consumer level has brought 2,4-D acid and other herbicides into tight supply. Heavier herbicide output has accounted for an increasing volume of chlorine shipments.

Copper Nitrate—Material was newly quoted last week at 30c. per pound, 400-pound drums, carlots, f.o.b. works and 32c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

Soda Ash—Losses in demand in some segments of the consumption pattern have been offset by increased inquiry in others, producers reported last week.

While demand for dense ash for output of flat glass has suffered due to the decrease in auto output and the drop in new housing starts, the container industry has shown a substantial seasonal increase in consumption.

This has been largely due to two factors: higher demand for beverage bottles for the summer trade, and impending seasonal needs of the canning industry.

A helpful factor in keeping up soda ash consumption during the past few years has been development of newer end uses. Application in the paper industry for semi-chemical pulping has shown a satisfactory increase for some time.

Use of light ash by aluminum producers has remained in good volume, but the immediate future of this end use was clouded by reports that a producer shut down its potlines for the first time in ten years, basing its decision on the asumption that aluminum was currently in plentiful supply.

Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate—A producer has announced increases for its grades of acid pyro effective July 1, amounting to 25c. per hundred pounds in carlots, and 50c. per cwt., less carlots across the board.

On July 1, Acid pyro will be newly quoted at $11.10 per cwt., carlots, and $12.10 per cwt., less carlots. Increase was said to be due to higher soda ash and phosphorus costs, as well as increased labor.

Sodium Silicate—Business for silicate has been good for most of the year. A large quantity of this material continues to go into silica gels for use in the petroleum industry, as well as catalysts.

Other applications which have shown

Heavy Chemicals

good call are the boxboard industry and synthetic detergents. In the former, silicate is used as an adhesive, and in the latter, as a buffering agent.

Stannous Chloride — Anhydrous stannous chloride was boosted 8c. per pound exclusive of variations in the price of tin metal. Last week, material was quoted at 98.3c. to $1.477 per pound, drums, works, as to quantity.

A producer of hydrous stannous chloride (tin crystals) plans to increase prices on comparable scale (as to tin content) within the next two weeks.

Tin Salts—With lower tin, potassium stannate was quoted at 76.7c. to 83.9c. per pound; sodium stannate, 62.3c. to 68.2c.; stannic chloride, 78.1c. to 79.1c.; tin crystals, 79c. to 80c. per pound; and stannous sulfate, $1.038 to $1.058 per pound.

Nonferrous Metals

Copper—Primary producers' price was unchanged, at 32c. per pound, delivered US destinations, for electrolytic.

Total new supply of copper raw materials, refined and scrap, available in the United States in 1956 reached 2,738,000 short tons (copper content), the highest figure in ten years, according to the Department of Commerce.

Copper consumption declined from the 1955 total of 2,419,000 tons to 2,367,000 tons in 1956. This was due chiefly to a drop in consumption by brass mills and foundaries.

Silver—Market was easy and unchanged. Bullion was quoted at 90⅞c. per troy ounce, spot, on Friday.

Tin—Metal was lower last week. Straits was quoted at 98⅜c. per pound, spot, on Friday.

Zinc—Market slid off another half cent last week. Slab was quoted at 11c. E. St. Louis and 11½c., New York basis. The government's new policies of bartering and stockpiling were not expected by the trade to be of much real assistance.

Oil Industry

—Continued from page 7

nies—which some critics claim are exorbitant—must be viewed from the point of view of the financial requirements of such enterprises. The problem is to earn enough to provide stockholders with a reasonable return on their investment, and at the same time help provide the increasingly large funds needed for capital expenditures in this country and abroad."

Mr. Long estimated that by 1965 domestic demand for petroleum is expected to reach approximately 12.1 million barrels a day, almost 40 percent above the present level, and free foreign demand 14.6 million barrels a day, a rise of 115 percent over the current rate. This means, he said, that by 1965 free world consumption of petroleum will have risen to roughly five times the level prior to World War II.

Foreign Output Meets Demand

"On the basis of everything that we know now," he declared, "the projected increase in demand for petroleum will be met primarily from foreign production, principally that in the Middle East."

Oil reserves in the United States during 1946-56 period have increased at a slower rate than both domestic production and domestic demand, Mr. Long explained.

"Last year, for example—a year of record producing activity in this country—we consumed six times as much oil as we discovered in new fields," Mr. Long said. "At the end of the year, our reserves were equivalent to only eleven years' demand—the lowest reserve-demand ratio since these calculations were first published in 1936."

In contrast, Mr. Long pointed out, "it is estimated that the Persian Gulf area has about three times as much oil as the rest of the free world combined. In looking at the world oil picture, then, as things stand today you simply have to face the fact of the dominating position held by Middle East reserves."

"Despite this," Mr. Long added, "to further diversify their sources of crude, American oil companies are pushing the search for new fields into every part of the world. All in all, more than 100 American operators are now involved in exploration or producing in more than thirty foreign countries."

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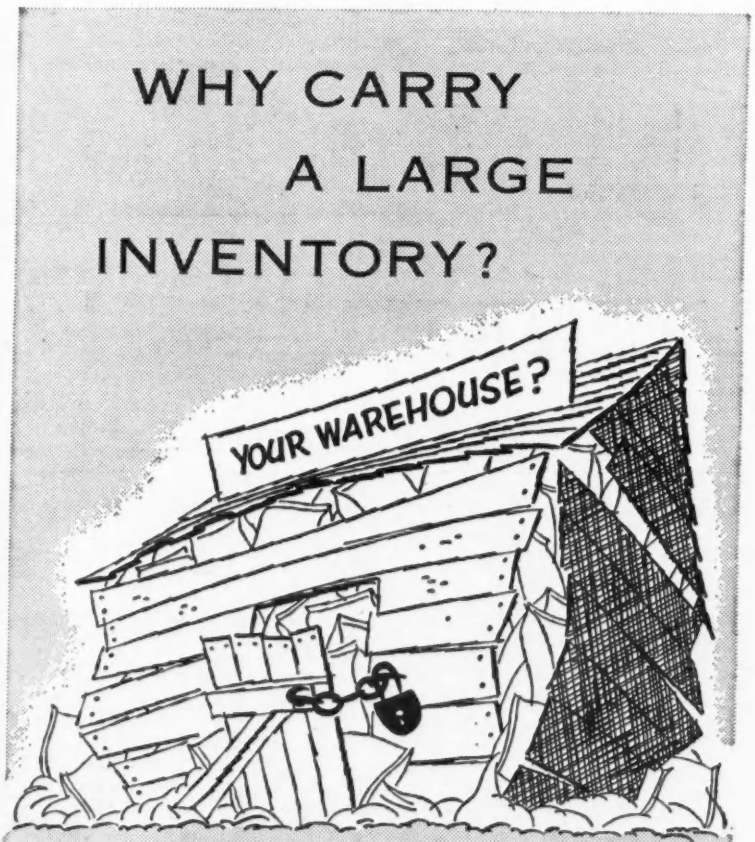

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Mineral, Metal Industries Aid Pressed

—Continued from page 4

other minerals recommended for special assistance in the form of bonuses for a limited production as research finds ways for new uses that would make the industries competitive, the long range program listed twenty-two other minerals slated for special research and development work.

Antimony was not included, however, because requirements for primary antimony are decreasing and the long-term outlook is for decreased consumption, and because the nation's resource base in antimony is insufficient to support a sustained high level of output.

As regards other metals and minerals, Secretary Seaton proposed the following:—

Barite—Barite is used primarily as a constituent of drilling muds and in the chemical industry. Domestic production of this commodity has shown a steady growth from the 1948 level of 778,000 short tons to production in 1956 estimated at 1,200,000 short tons. Consumption is in a steadily rising uptrend. Imports, while increasing, do not now constitute a threat to the domestic industry. No special program beyond that of the Bureau of Mines, which is directed towards the development of improved methods of separation of barite from complex ores is necessary at this time.

Cobalt—Cobalt does not meet the criteria for commodities requiring special programs. Domestic resources are not abundant, and there is little promise, aside from that presented by research, of the development of a fully competitive domestic industry for this material in the foreseeable future. The long-term outlook is for significantly increased world supplies of cobalt.

This should result in substantial decreases in price. No reasonable program of support could, on the basis of present technology, provide assurance of development of a commercial domestic industry in the near future.

The bulk of domestic production of cobalt is currently being mined and sold to the Government under premium price contracts.

Fluorspar (Acid-grade)—The public law 733 program for acid-grade fluorspar received administration support because it provided a remedy for the problem posed by the temporary surplus of this material, then on the market as a result of completion of Government stockpile contracts.

Fluorspar (Metallurgical Grade) — Government buying for the defense stockpile is providing a floor under the domestic price. It is expected that with the continuance of the stockpile purchase program for a while longer, the industry will be reoriented at reasonable price and production levels.

Iron Ore—Iron ore presents one of the most serious problems within the minerals area. The enormous demands of two world wars and the recent period of emergency together with the requirements placed on this industry by the sustained growth of the economy have depleted a major portion of our high-grade iron ore reserves. Steel producers and merchant produces of iron ore have done an outstanding job in utilization of low-grade domestic resources.

Magnesium—Production of magnesium in the past has expanded in time of war and receded just as rapidly once the emergency has passed. The domestic industry is currently operating at approximately 68,000 tons per year, most of this from a single firm. There are no particular problems with respect to this commodity which are amenable to treatment through special governmental programs in peacetime. We shall continue to conduct research aimed at cheaper methods of producing magnesium, but the major task, to increase markets for this commodity, must be performed by the industry itself through developing new markets.

Manganese — The nation's resources of manganese are for the most part low-grade and complex. The basic solution to the domestic manganese problem lies in research to advance the technology of this commodity. The existence of a special defense production act purchase program which will continue into 1960 makes unnecessary the provision for any further programs of special assistance at this time. Approximately one million dollars a year is being spent by the Bureau of

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Mercury—Since 1952 the market price for this commodity has been sufficiently high to cause domestic production to more than double in volume. At the present time, and through 1958, a Defense Production Act purchase will provide a floor of $225 per flask. At this time there is no requirement for an additional Government program. With the duty paid, the current price in New York is approximately $257 per flask.

Mica (Strategic)—The long-rang problem in strategic grades of mica can best be solved by emphasis upon research leading to synthesis of mica, and development of mica substitutes. Bureau of Mines is now conducting a modest program along these lines. In addition, General Services Administration is administering a program of government financed industry research in mica synthesis. The government stockpile program takes all strategic mica produced in the United States today and will continue to do so until December, 1962.

Molybdenum—Domestic production of molybdenum has increased almost threefold since 1948. The domestic industry is now producing this commodity at full capacity to supply an expanding domestic market, an expanding export market, and the stockpile. The bulk of domestic production is from a single producer.

Most of the remainder is produced as a byproduct from other mining operation. The increased level of production of this commodity, together with the health and vigor of its industry, indicates that there is no requirement for any special government program beyond a modest program of research conducted by the Bureau of Mines and directed towards the production of massive, ductile molybdenum.

Nickel—Prior to 1953 domestic mine production of nickel was negligible. Currently the United States is producing about 4,500 short tons of this commodity, some 3 percent of our requirements. This production is under government contracts. The long-term outlook for nickel is for continued dependence upon Canadian and Cuban sources of production.

In all probability there will eventually be established on a sound commercial footing a small production in the United States, probably not greatly in excess of that currently prevailing. There is no requirement for any special government program, for this commodity beyond those now being conducted under defense production act authority and by the Bureau of Mines. The bureau is spending approximately $150,000 per year to develop an efficient economic method of separating cobalt and nickel and a process for extracting nickel, cobalt, iron, and chromium from nickeliferous laterite deposits of low metal content.

Tin—Production of primary tin in the United States is negligible. Secondary production provides roughly one-third of total domestic consumption. The remainder is from imports. There is no requirement for a special program of assistance for tin in this country, because we have no known commercial deposits and have never developed a producing industry. However, there is a need for continuance by the Bureau of Mines of long-term research to develop techniques for recovering tin from ores, scraps, slimes, and other tin-bearing materials.

Tungsten—The Department of the Interior has supported and will continue to support the tungsten purchase provisions of P. L. 733. We feel that it is right and proper that the domestic industry be enabled to amortize investments made at the urgent request of the government during the Korean conflict, and be given an opportunity to reorient their operations to the market.

Continuation of P. L. 733 is the best method of assuming these objectives. We believe that if the industry operates under this program until December, 1958, the production then existing, coupled with new and reasonably anticipated demands from industry, will provide a more realistic basis from which to evaluate the position of the industry in our over-all economy.

DuPont Official Appointed

William D. Lawson has beein appointed assistant director of the research division of the fabrics and finishes department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. He succeeds Dr. Clement W. Theobald, whose promotion to director of the research division was announced earlier.

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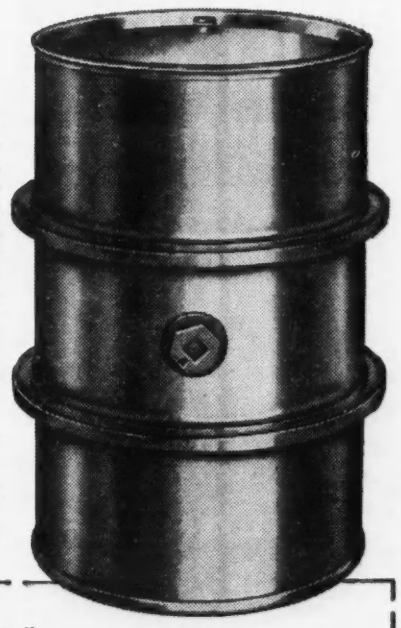

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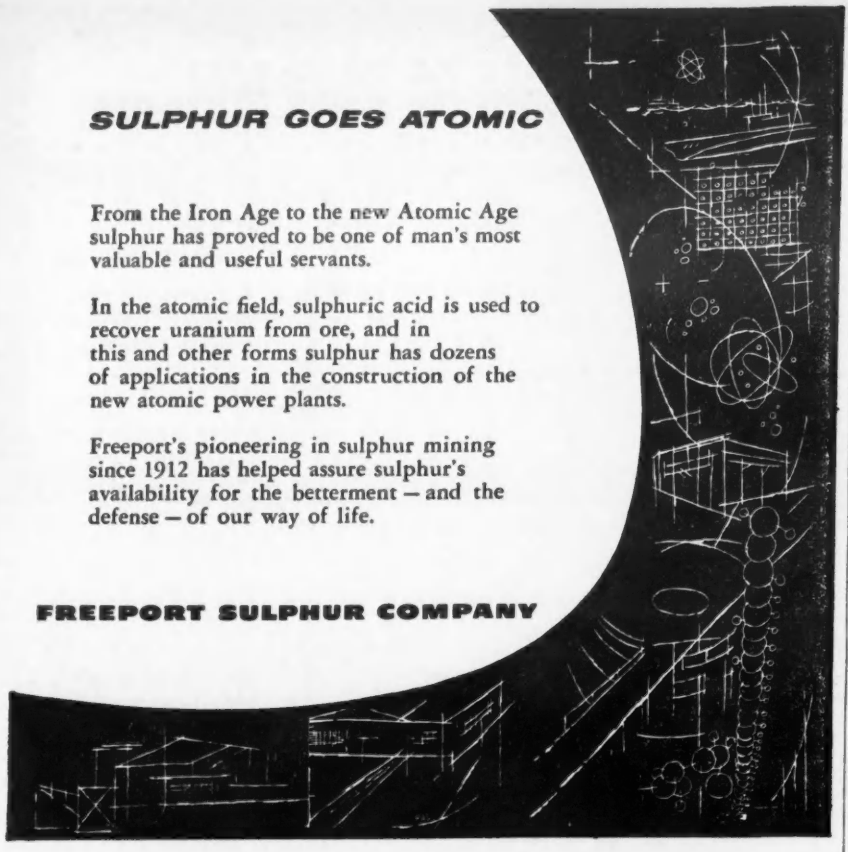
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Fertilizer Officials

—Continued from page 7

the American Feed Manufacturers Association.

Paul Truitt, executive vice-president of the National Plant Food Institute, will give a report from NPFI. L. S. Hitchner, executive secretary of National Agricultural Chemicals Association will also speak.

"New Technologies but Same Old Chemical Control Problems in the Fertilizer Industry" will be the topic of Vincent Sauchelli, chairman of the chemical control committee of NPFI.

The Tuesday afternoon session will begin with an address by Howard T. Rogers, of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, entitled "The Need for Minor and Secondary Elements in Fertilizers for Alabama Soils and Crops as Related to Fertilizer Control Problems."

"Solubility and Crop Responses to Fritted Material Containing Boron" will be discussed by John I. Wear, of Alabama Poly.

"Minor Elements from the Control Official's Standpoint" will be the topic of A. E. Epps, jr., chief chemist of the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Immigration, and Henry DeSalvo, head of the feed, fertilizer and pesticide division of the Arkansas State Plant Board.

"Liquid Nitrogens" is the title of an address to be given by Maurice Rowe, supervisor of inspection of the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Immigration.

O. T. Guise, jr., will speak on "The Need for Simplification of Pesticides, Especially as Related to Insecticides for Cotton."

R. P. Colmer will speak on "Use of Pesticides in Holland, Belgium, France and England."

The morning session Wednesday, June 19, will be taken up with a trip to the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company steel mill. Thursday, a visit to TVA's Wilson Dam Laboratories at Sheffield, Ala., is planned.

Drug Promotion

—Continued from page 5

groups which attempt to influence the traditional physician-patient relationship.

"I have in mind drug and pharmaceutical firms on the one hand and foundations and voluntry associations operating in the health field on the other," he said. "The committee on interstate commerce has received a number of interesting communications from members of your profession pointing to the increasing amount of advertising engaged in by some pharmaceutical firms addressed to the public in general.

"The purpose of this advertising obviously is to create a demand on the part of the general public for particular drugs. Some of these drugs may be sold on prescription only, therefore, such public advertising is aimed at creating a demand on the part of the patient that physicians prescribe particular drugs. Thus, the pharmaceutical houses engaged in such advertising seek to influence the physician-patient relationship.

"Some physicians who have communicated with our committee have suggested that such advertising constitutes an unwarranted interference on the part of the particular drug manufacturer in the traditional physician-patient relationship.

"It is my understanding that the problem has been subject of a study by a special committee established by the American Medical Association. If these practices continue and increase in frequency, our committee, too, may desire to study how these practices affect the public welfare, or should I say public 'tranquility'."

Dimethyl Sulfide

—Continued from page 5

its major use as a raw material in chemical synthesis," he added. "For example, for making solvents, polymers, and chemicals for agriculture and the rubber industry."

He pointed out that dimethyl sulfoxide, which is derived from dimethyl sulfide by oxidation, is a powerful new industrial solvent. Dimethyl sulfide may also be used as an odorant ingredient for natural and producer gas, as well as a perfume intensifier, according to Dr. Hearon.

Jobs & People

Alco Oil & Chemical Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio—**C. R. Porthouse** has been elected to Alco's board of directors.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists—**Dr. Harold Canning Chapin** and **Albert Edward Sampson,** recently retired national secretary and treasurer of AATCC, respectively, have been elected honorary members of the association.

California Spray-Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Calif.—**Dr. Lowell G. Nelson** has joined Calspray's Portland, Ore., office as a district agronomist.

Delft Company, Chicago—**John C. Hajduk,** president of Delft, chemical and equipment import-export firm, has been named a member of the US Trade Mission to Poland.

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio—**Herbert H. Harris** has been appointed to the technical service staff of Diamond's chlorinated products division, with headquarters in Painesville, Ohio.

Fairfield Chemical Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York—**R. "Larry" Brett** has been named district manager in Chicago by Fairfield.

Frontier Chemical Company, Wichita, Kan.—**Arthur F. Arnell** has joined Frontier as a sales representative for the Minneapolis-St. Paul territory.

Metalsalts Corporation, Hawthorne, N. J.—**Harwood J. Cranston** has been named by Metalsalts to handle "Meta-San," its new bactericide-fungicide, in western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and northern West Virginia.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Phosphate rock, only recently advanced from previous listings, was reduced slightly in price last week as the result of divergent shifts in fuel oil and labor costs. The new listings are 4½ cents less per long ton in all percentile categories. The new listing came as the result of an advance in the price of labor and a decline in the price of fuel oil. Previously, a climb in the fuel oil listing brought a healthy advance to this material. A factor written between the lines that might have a bearing upon the new quote for phosphate rock is the relatively easy tone of the agricultural market as a whole. Considering that this is the seasonal period and sales not at all up to what might be expected, the shift is easily understandable.

One local source noted last week that export sales are becoming a factor in the sales levels of the domestic market. This, another source said, would be less of a factor if the present market condition were stronger but under prevailing conditions, due to a certain softness throughout most areas of the market, any outside influence of any strength would immediately be felt. The upward price trend for several nitrogenous chemicals covering the new fertilizer season including anhydrous ammonia, solid forms of ammonium nitrate and ammoniating solutions is attributed in a large measure to heavy export commitments earlier this year which called for large monthly tonnage shipments through early August.

Substantial bookings were reportedly noted for Korea, Pakistan, India and several other countries. The heavy export bookings were made close to the heavy shipping season in the domestic fertilizer industry (February through June).

Price Trends

Advanced

Ammonium sulfate, synthetic, $2 per ton.

Reduced

Phosphate rock, 4½c. per long-ton.
Tankage, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 8, 1956
110.70	110.54	110.21	110.78

Comparative Price Indexes

For Current Prices see Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Sulfate—Conditions in the market for this material remained tight, dealers said last week, with a number of producers fulfilling contractual obligations and claiming only a minimal amount of material left above that for non-contract consumption. The condition has been rendered more acute by export demand, which was noted by one source to be eating up large quantities of stock that previously had been heavy. Exports of cokeoven ammonium sulfate in March amounted to a total of 101,000 tons. Eighteen thousand tons were shipped to Korea; 11,000 to Pakistan; 32,000 tons to India; 14,000 tons to Cuba; 2,500 tons to South Africa, and the balance to miscellaneous destination.

Animal proteins—This market for the most part remained on an even keel with no surge of interest in any direction. Prices shifted downward slightly for one material: tankage out of Chicago declined 25c. to $5.75 per unit ton. The price in New York, $5 per unit ton, remained unchanged.

The production of fishmeal and fishscrap during March, 1957, amounted to 3,600 tons compared with 3,150 tons for the same month of 1956.

Imports of fishmeal into the United States during February amounted to 5,086 tons compared with 7,750 tons imported during February of the year previous. Production of fishmeal and fishscraps for the first three months of the year totalled 11,467 tons as compared with the 11,450 tons produced during the same period of 1956.

Pesticides Output

Following are production statistics reported by the Tariff Commission representing the number of pounds of certain pesticides produced during March and the month previous of this year.

	March	February
DDT	11,552,140	9,311,169
2,4-D*	2,555,211	2,759,080
Esther & Salts	2,581,329	2,191,622
Acid equivalent	2,138,802	1,534,666
BHC	4,379,199	5,603,790
Gamma isomer	693,343	797,289
Tetramethylthiuram Sulfide	416,766	372,906
2,4,5-T	283,090	277,588
Lindane	.....	.....

* Includes 2,4-D acid produced, separated and consumed in plant in the manufacture of its derivatives.

Pesticides

A spokesman for the Department of Agriculture voiced a foregone conclusion in the department's annual report when he noted that supplies of most pesticides will be ample in 1957. Producers and dealers have said all along that the year in most levels of agricultural sales (including pesticides) was not the best that's been known in the industry. The government report warned that sudden outbreaks of pests could absorb normal supplies and also noted that specific preferred materials, especially those of recent development, may be hard to obtain during the growing season.

The chemistry industry, according to the report, produced larger amounts of pesticidal materials in 1956 than ever before. Output of DDT, for example, rose 10 million pounds in 1956 from the previous record year of 1955.

Production of BHC in 1956 amounted to 14,369,000 pounds, a considerable increase over any years since 1952. Production of the chlorinated hydrocarbon group (aldrin, chlordane, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor and toxaphene) in 1955-56 was 80,418,000 pounds compared to 64,031,000 pounds the previous crop year.

Organic phosphorus insecticides increased in importance as cotton insecticides in 1956, due to a shift from chlorinated compounds to which the boll weevil is in some areas developing resistance.

It has been estimated that use of methyl parathion on cotton increased tenfold in 1956, with further expansion predicted for 1957.

According to surveys of manufacturers inventories, overall stocks of pesticides were about the same in 1955 as the previous year, but rose appreciably in 1956.

This increase comprised largely the primary producers stocks of technical chemicals. An example cited showed a number of reporting companies holding seventy-one percent more material in 1956 than they had the previous year.

The effect of the soil bank on the consumption of pesticides is, for lack of any good basis for prediction, an open question, the report noted. Reduction of crop acreage will tend to reduce herbicide use.

Phosphate Rock—This material which just recently shifted in price (an advance) has moved once again, this time declining to a position somewhat higher than was the quote previous to the one in effect until last week. The new listings, resultant of a decline in the price of fuel oil and an advance in the price of labor (upon which the price of phosphate rock is based) amounted to 4½c. per long ton, shifting the respective listings to $5.16 per long ton for 66-68 percent bulk, carlots, mines, $5.56½ for 68-70 percent material, same basis, $6.21 per long ton for 70-72 percent material, $7.21½ per long ton for 74-75 percent material and $8.21½ per long ton for 76-77 percent material. The new price for fuel oil is $2.92 per barrel while labor now stands at $1.47. The new schedule is retroactive to May 21. Early, the conventional seasonal advance in price was made on advances in fuel oil.

2,4-D — Supplies of this material and other weed killers were reportedly tight last week, dealers here said. The condition is resultant of heavy rains that have prevailed in most areas of the country throughout the Spring months. The demand upon supply, a surprise, has caught some sources unable to fill demand above and beyond the initially anticipated quotas.

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Aliphatic Organics

Increases amounting to ½ cent per pound across the board effective July 1 were announced by a leading producer last week for diacetone alcohol, hexylene glycol, mesityl oxide, methyl amyl acetate, methyl isobutyl carbinol and methyl isobutyl ketone. On the same date, a 1 cent per pound across the board advance was slated to become effective on the price of anhydrous monoisopropylamine.

Previously announced increases amounting to ½ cent per pound across the board, also effective July 1, were gaining momentum as additional major producers joined the move last week. In this category were CP acetone, synthetic n-butyl acetate, synthetic n-butyl alcohol, three grades of synthetic ethyl acetate, solvent grade isobutyl acetate, isobutyl alcohol and isopropyl acetate.

Drum differential over tanklot prices of 50 percent isopropylamine and monoethylamine graded 70 percent contained amine were scheduled for an increase, also effective July 1. Quotations on monoethylamine will be advanced 1 cent per pound on drums, carlots, and 1½ cents per pound on drums, less carlots. Prices of isopropylamine will be 2½ cents per pound higher in drums, carlots, and 3½ cents per pound higher in drums, less carlots. Tanklot prices on both materials were unchanged.

Minimum quotations on blackstrap molasses at New Orleans slipped another ½c. per gallon in the week ended last Tuesday, Agricultural Marketing Service reported, following a decline in the week previous amounting to ¾c. per gallon. The New York price was unchanged. In general, buyers were operating from skimpy inventories and placing orders for immediate needs only. Demand was feeble in the south and midwest and slow to moderate in other parts of the country. Trade reports indicated that a blend of high test cane molasses and molasses distillers' condensed solubles was available in the midwest and far west in competition with pure cane blackstrap.

Acetone — Additional producers last week announced an advance amounting to ½c. per pound across the board effective July 1. The concern that initiated the increase moved two weeks earlier.

The new schedule prices CP material at 8½c. per pound in tanklots, 11c. per pound in carlots and 12c. per pound in less carlots, drums, all quotations on a delivered basis.

n-Butyl Acetate—The move initiated two weeks earlier to hike quotations on this material ½c. per pound across the board effective July 1 became virtually industry-wide last week as additional leading producers joined it.

With quotations based on delivery in the east, the new schedule on synthetic material put it at 15c. per pound in tanklots, 17½c. per pound in carlots, drums, and 18½c. per pound in less carlots, drums.

n-Butyl Alcohol—Following the lead set by a major company two weeks before, other leading factors in the market last week announced they would go along on an increase amounting to ½c. per pound across the board in prices on n-butyl alcohol effective July 1.

On a delivered basis, synthetic material will be offered at 14½c. per pound in tanklots, 17c. per pound in carlots, drums, and 18c per pound in less carlots, drums.

Diacetone Alcohol—A leading producer last week announced an advance in prices of diacetone alcohol amounting to ½c. per pound across the board eective July 1.

According to the new schedule, technical material will be quoted at 12½c. per pound in tanklots, 15c. per pound in carlots, drums, and 16c. per pound in less carlots, drums, all prices on a delivered basis.

On the same basis, acetone-free material will be priced at 13c. per pound in tanklots, 15½c. per pound in carlots, drums, and 16½c. per pound in less carlots, drums.

Ethyl Acetate—Additional big volume producers last week joined the move to advance prices on three grades of this material ½c. per pound across the board effective July 1. The move was initiated by another firm two weeks earlier.

According to the new schedule, delivered prices on synthetic material will be:

For 85 to 88 percent acetate, 12½c. per pound in tanklots, 15c. per pound in carlots, drums, and 16c. per pound in less carlots, drums.

For 95 to 98 percent acetate, 12¾c. per pound in tanklots, 15¼c. per pound in carlots, drums, and 16¼c. per pound in less carlots, drums.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Molasses, New Orleans, ½c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 8, 1956
131.17	131.18	131.21	130.93

For Current Prices see Page 9

For 99 percent acetate, 13c. per pound in tanklots, 15½c. per pound in carlots, drums, and 16½c. per pound in less carlots, drums.

Hexylene Glycol—A leading producer last week announced an increase of ½c. per pound across the board in prices of hexylene glycol effective July 1.

According to the new schedule, delivered prices will be 15c. per pound in tanklots, 17½c. per pound in carlots, drums, and 18½c. per pound in less carlots, drums.

Isobutyl Acetate—Additional major producers have joined the move initiated three weeks ago to advance prices of solvent grade material ½c. per pound across the board effective July 1.

On a delivered basis east of the Rockies, the new schedule will quote the solvent grade at 12¾c. per pound in tanklots, 15¼c. per pound in carlots, drums, and 16¼c. per pound in less carlots, drums.

Isobutyl Alcohol—The move to advance prices on this material, initiated two weeks before, was joined by additional leading producers last week. The increase, amounting to ½c. per pound across the board, will be put into effect July 1.

On a delivered basis, the new schedule will quote the material at 13½c. per pound in tanklots, 16c. per pound in carlots, drums, and 17c. per pound in less carlots, drums.

Isopropyl Acetate—Additional major producers last week announced an increase amounting to ½c. per pound across the board in prices of isopropyl acetate effective July 1. In so doing, they joined a move initiated by another company three weeks ago.

According to the new schedule, delivered prices will be 11½c. per pound in tanklots, 14c. per pound in carlots, drums, and 15c. per pound in less carlots, drums.

Isopropylamine—Differentials on drum-lots over tanklots of the 50 percent grade were advanced by a major producer last week effective July 1. Drums, carlots, will be priced at 37c. per pound, 2½c. per pound higher than the current quotation, while drums, less carlots, will be quoted at 39c. per pound, 3½c. per pound higher than the current price. Prices on tanklots were unchanged.

Mesityl Oxide—A major producer last week announced an advance amounting to ½c. per pound across the board effective July 1.

According to the new schedule, quotations on a delivered basis will be 12c. per pound in tanklots, 14½c. per pound in carlots, drums, and 15½c. per pound in less carlots, drums.

Methyl Amyl Acetate—Prices of methyl amyl acetate were advanced last week by a leading producer ½c. per pound across the board effective July 1.

On a delivered basis in the east, the new schedule prices this material at 14½c. per pound in tanklots, 17c. per pound in carlots, drums, and 18c. per pound in less carlots, drums.

Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol—A leading producer last week announced an increase in methyl isobutyl carbinol prices amounting to ½c. per pound across the board effective July 1.

According to the new schedule, prices will be 14½c. per pound in tanklots, 17c. per pound in carlots, drums, 18c. per pound in less carlots, drums, all quotations being on a delivered basis.

Aliphatic Organics

Methyl Isobutyl Ketone—Prices were increased last week by a major producer effective July 1. On that date, quotations will be advanced ½c. per pound across the board.

On a delivered basis, the new schedule prices this material at 14½c. per pound in tanklots, 17c. per pound in carlots, drums, and 18c. per pound in less carlots, drums.

Molasses—The downtrend in New Orleans blackstrap prices continued in the week ended last Tuesday, Agricultural Marketing Service reported. Minimum quotations slipped another ½c. per gallon, following a decline of ¾c. per gallon in the week previous. The range was 21c. to 21¾c. per gallon at last reports, with most transactions closed out at 21¼c. to 21½c. per gallon. Demand was slow, supply adequate.

In New York, blackstrap was unchanged at 28c. per gallon, with supply adequate and demand slow to moderate.

In general, buyers were operating from skimpy inventories and placing orders for immediate requirements only. Markets were weak and prices off in the south and midwest. Demand was slow to moderate in other parts of the country.

Trade reports indicated that a blend of high test cane molasses and molasses distillers' condensed solubles was being offered in the midwest and far west competitive to pure cane blackstrap. The blend was reported sold in the New York and Philadelphia areas at 26c. per gallon and in the Baltimore area at 27c. per gallon.

As of May 15 of this year 240.4 million gallons of blackstrap had been produced from the 1957 Cuban sugar crop, with the yield per short ton of raw sugar figured at 40.1 gallons. Sugar production by May 15 amounted to 5,996,288 short tons. By the same date, Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute reported, 121 of the 161 sugar mills operated this season had completed grinding operations.

Monoethylamine — A leading producer last week increased drum differentials over tanklot prices for material graded 70 percent contained amine effective July 1. According to the new schedule, carlots, drums, will be quoted at 38½c. per pound, representing a 1c. per pound increase, while less carlots, drums, will be priced at 40c. per pound, up 1½c. per pound. Tanklots were unchanged at 35c. per pound. All prices were quoted on a delivered basis in the east.

Monoisopropylamine—Prices on the anhydrous material were advanced last week by a leading producer by 1c. per pound across the board effective July 1.

On a delivered basis, the new schedule will quote tanklots at 31c. per pound, carlots, drums, at 33½c. per pound, and less carlots, drums, at 34½c. per pound.

Industry, Through

—*Continued from page 5*

sented with the Lammot duPont Safety Award Plaque at the meeting. The awards are made annually to the chemical companies showing the greatest improvement in plant safety over a five-year period.

The winner among those companies whose employees worked more than 2 million man-hours annually was California Spray-Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Cal. Among firms whose workers put in 2 million man-hours or less annually, the award was presented to Patent Chemicals, Inc., Paterson, N. J.

Procter & Gamble Company was runner-up in the first group. Bay Chemical Company division of Morton Salt Company was the runner-up in the group having exposure hours of 2 million or less.

Six outstanding teachers in the field of undergraduate chemistry received awards of $1,000 each under the MCA 1957 college chemistry teacher awards program.

Recipients of the awards, each of whom also received a medal and citation, were: Dr. Emil O. Ellingson, St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn.; Dr. Ashley Robey, Roanoke College, Salem, Va.; Dr. Arthur F. Scott, Reed College, Portland, Ore.; Dr. Garrett W. Thiessen, Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill.; Dr. John Turkevich, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.; and Dr. Leo A. Yanowski, Fordham University, New York.

Heyden Newport

—*Continued from page 3*

have wide applications as an anti-oxidant for vegetable oil, gasoline and other petroleum products," Mr. Askin reported. "It is an effective polymerization inhibitor for polyester resins where the property of modifying viscosity and decreasing gel time is important. The product also is useful as a chemical intermediate for insecticides and herbicides.

"Methyl isopropyl catechol is one of a series of turpentine-based products developed by Heyden Newport," Mr. Askin said, noting that Heyden Newport's new rubber chemical research laboratory, now under construction at Pensacola, will substantially expand the company's research program in this field.

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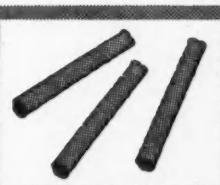

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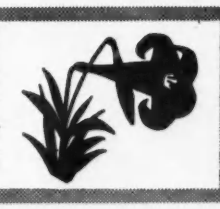

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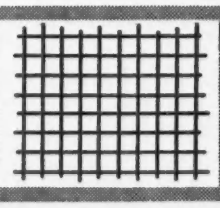

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Allied Chemical

Coal Chemicals

A leading producer advanced prices on three grades of tar acid oil by 2½ cents to 4½ cents per gallon across the board effective June 1. On the same date, prices on neutral oil were hiked 5 cents per gallon across the board. Tar acid oil, a blend of tar acids and neutral oil, was in demand as a base for emulsifiable type disinfectants. Neutral oil, a highly effective solvent, was also in demand as a sludge dispersing oil additive in use, in particular, in increasing fuel oil flow. Tar acid oil graded 15 to 18 percent was advanced 4½ cents per gallon, while the 25 to 28 percent grade rose 4 cents per gallon. The 50 to 53 percent grade was priced 2½ cents per gallon higher.

Much improved since the first of the year was the market for pyridine. At least one leading producer was in a sold up position last week. Exporters, who some months ago commonly bought material at below the market for resale abroad, were finding it difficult, if not impossible, to obtain domestic pyridine at less than the list price. Although all sources contacted were agreed that the market had picked up appreciably, none could identify any new market outlets. All believed that the pattern of consumption was essentially unchanged from that observed a year ago.

Benzene was a bit easy but still in good balance. Xylol was reported soft in spots, with demand lighter than it had been six months ago.

Toluene was in a weak position, with government orders off and trade with the paint and varnish industry unsatisfactory. Sales in Europe brought poor prices. On the other hand, Bureau of Mines statistics indicated that sales of cokeoven material in March of this year exceeded those reported in the same month a year earlier by nearly one million gallons and that cokeoven producers' stocks as of the end of March were less than a single months' supply at the rate of sales in that month. And the current market for high octane fuels was making it more attractive than ever for petroleum producers to retain a large part of their potential toluene output in the gasoline stream.

American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that production of steel in the week ended June 9 would amount to 88.8 percent of theoretical capacity, equivalent to 2,274,000 net tons of steel. Steel production was 2,252,000 net tons in the week previous, 2,220,000 net tons in the comparable week in May and 2,380,000 net tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced

Tar acid oil, 15% to 18%, 4½c. per gal.
25% to 28%, 4c. per gal.
50% to 53%, 2½c. per gal.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 8, 1956
118.20	118.19	118.19	114.91

For Current Prices See Page 9

Basic Products

Benezne—Demand continued lighter than it was some months ago, but there was still enough activity to support a reasonably well balanced market, producers reported. Demand for benzene for production of stytrene monomer and synthetic phenol was fairly strong, while industrial solvent use was a bit off. Supplies were generally adequate. Prices remained firm and unchanged.

Phenol—Market situation appeared unchanged from last reports. Demand from consumers for production of phenolic resins continued to be the major outlet in this market. Steady demand was noted for phenol used in the production of pentachlorophenol and various insecticides, while use in the pharmaceutical industry was said to be seasonally slower. Trade needs for natural phenol have leveled off after the increased demand noted in recent weeks.

Pyridine—Tone of this market—flabby in recent years—has firmed up markedly since the first of the current calendar year. While all sources contacted agreed that there has been a big improvement, none could attribute the trend to any new uses for pyridine. All said that the consumption pattern was essentially unchanged.

At least one leading producer was reported to be in a sold up position last week.

Conspicuous evidence for the upturn was the disappearance of offers of material at reduced prices for resale abroad. Some months ago it was common practice for producers to sell pyridine at 50c. or 55c. per pound for export. Last week it was difficult, if not impossible, for exporters to acquire this material at less than the domestic list price of 75c. per pound.

Cheap pyridine was still coming in from eastern Europe, importers said, but it was poor grade material, unacceptable to consumers producing pharmaceuticals. It was being taken up by industrial solvent use and in production of textile finishes and a patented waterproofing compound.

A trickle of British pyridine, said to be as good as the domestic material, was coming in at US ports. This, however, was available only in limited quantity.

The relatively high price of domestic pyridine—firmly propped up by irreducible cost factors—has been an important obstacle in this market. But it has had little deterrent effect on producers of pharmaceuticals, who have been consuming a good bit of pyridine in manufacture of antihistamine and the tranquilizers. The pyridine cost factor in end products retailed in ounce lots was virtually negligible.

One trade source said he believed that the pharmaceutical people have been taking a relatively minor quantity of the total domestic pyridine consumed. He said that chemical processing has been a big factor, especially use of pyridine as an acid acceptor and in chemical inhibitors.

Toluene—The market position of toluene was unimproved last week, trade sources reported, and no indication was observed of prospects for an upturn during the summer. The government was not buying in volume. Toluene was getting but a poor share of business in paints and varnishes. Exported material was bringing depressed prices.

On a brighter note, there has been a stronger market for high octane fuel, making it more attractive than ever for petroleum producers to retain a considerable part of their potential toluene output in the gasoline stream.

Despite some rather gloomy reports, Bureau of Mines statistics indicated that sales of cokeoven toluene during March of this year exceeded those during the same month a year earlier by nearly one million gallons, while producers' stocks of cokeoven material as of the end of March were less than one months' supply at the rate of sales during that month.

March sales of cokeoven toluene were 3,862,950 gallons this year, as against 2,873,634 gallons in the same month in 1956. Aggregate cokeoven sales during the first three calendar months came to 9,911,397 gallons this year, 8,796,636 gallons in the like period in the year previous.

Stocks at cokeoven producers' plants were 3,244,935 gallons as of the end of March, 1957, compared to 3,756,453 gallons one month earlier and 3,805,786 gallons on hand at the end of March, 1956.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending June 9 was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	884,436
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	37,659,860
Benzene	gals.	3,366,563
Coaltar	gals.	16,547,514
Creosote	gals.	641,929
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	3,580,540
Pyridine (2°C)	lbs.	12,839
Toluene	gals.	741,785
Xylene	gals.	213,976

Intermediates

Acetanilide—Conditions in this market were reported substantially unchanged according to trade sources queried last

Coal Chemicals

week. Material was said to be readily available and moving to consumer outlets for established technical as well as pharmaceutical end uses. Price has been unchanged for many months.

2-6-Di-tert-Butyl-p-cresol— Volumewise, reports indicated that the best market outlet continues to be in the petroleum industry. Demand was steady, although most observers agreed that sales volume thus far this year has been disappointing compared to last year. On the plus side of the ledger, it was pointed out that a steadily increasing number of consumers have standardized to this type of gum inhibitor in the petroleum industry. Added production capacity coming on stream in recent months has relieved what was a critical raw materials shortage. Antioxidant use of this material in feed and food industries was said to be showing steady development. Price was firm on the manufacturing level. Export markets for all grades showed good strength. There were reports that DBPC for use with vitamins and other nutrients in a pre-mix for animal feeds was soft due to the complicated series of distributorships between manufacturing concern and ultimate consumption.

Divinylbenzene—Styrene makers continued to report a steady growth in this market with adequate supplies for all needs. Price has been firm and trade sources anticipated no changes in the conditions in this market in the near future.

Neutral Oil—A leading producer advanced prices 5c. per gallon across the board effective June 1. Current quotations were 35c. per gallon in tanklots, 45c. per gallon in carlots and 47c. per gallon in less carlots, drums.

This material, a highly effective solvent, was moving into consumption as a sludge dispersing oil additive in demand, in particular, for increasing fuel oil flow. Blended with tar acid, it was also going into production of tar acid oils used as base for emulsifiable type disinfectants.

Shingle Stain Oil—Demand for tar distillates was steady last week at unchanged prices. Transactions were quoted at 25c. per gallon in tanklots, 37c. per gallon in carlots and 48c. per gallon in less carlots, drums, all prices on a works basis. These quotations were identical to those put into effect last October, when tanklots and carlots were advanced 2c. per gallon and the less carlots price was hiked by 4c. per gallon.

Tar Acid Oil—A major producer advanced prices on three grades of oil by 2½c. to 4½c. per gallon effective June 1. The new schedule follows, with prices quoted on the basis of freight equalization:

Graded 15 to 18 percent, up 4½c. per gallon, 43½c. per gallon in tanklots, 53½c. per gallon in carlots and 55½c. per gallon in less carlots, drums.

Graded 25 to 28 per cent, up 4c. per gallon, 50c. per gallon in tanklots, 60c. per gallon in carlots and 62c. per gallon in less carlots, drums.

Graded 50 to 63 percent, up 2½c. per gallon, 65c. per gallon in tanklots, 75c. per gallon in carlots and 77c. per gallon in less carlots, drums.

Demand was based chiefly on use of this material as a base in production of emulsifiable type disinfectants.

WHO Unit

—*Continued from page 7*

tion's Division of Councils of Therapy and Research, 535 North Dearborn street, Chicago 10.

Following are the proposed international non-proprietary names along with their chemical descriptions:

acetylmethadol—6-dimethylmaino-4,4-diphenyl-3-acetoxyheptane
alphacetylmethadol—alpha - 6 - dimethylamino - 4,4-diphenyl-3-acetoxyheptane
alphamethadol—alpha - 6 - dimethylamino - 4,4 - diphenyl-3-heptanol
betacetylmethadol — beta-6-dimethylamino-4,4 - diphenyl-3-acetoxyheptane
betamethadol—beta - 6 - dimethy l amino-4,4-diphenyl-3-heptanol
betaprodine—beta-1-3-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine
desomorphine—dihydrodesoxymorphine
dimepheptanol—6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl - 3-heptanol
dioxaphetyl butyrate—4 - morpholino - 2,2 - di - phenyl ethyl butyrate
dipipanone—4,4 - diphenyl - 6-piperidino-3-hep - tanone
ethoheptazine—1-methy-4-carbethoxy-4-phenyl-hexamethyleneimine
hydroxypethidine—1 - methyl - 4 - (3 - hydroxy-phenyl) -piperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester
metethoheptazine—1,3-dimethyl-4-carbethoxy-4-phenylhexamethyleneimine
metheptazine—1,2 - dimethyl-4-carbomethoxy-4-phenylhexamethyleneimine
methyldesorphine—6-methyl-6-desoxymorphine
methyldihydromorphine—6-methyldihydromor - phine
myrophine—myristyl ester of benzylmorphine
normethadone—4,4 - diphenyl-6-dimethylamino-3-hexanone
oxpheneridine—1-(2-phenyl-2-hydroxyethyl)-4-carbethoxy-4-phenylpiperidine
oxymorphone—dihydrohydroxymorphinone
pheneridine—1-(2-phenylethyl)-4-carbethoxy-4-phenylpiperidine
pheneridine—1-(2-phenylethyl)-4-carbethoxy-4-phenylpiperidine
phenomorphan—3-hydroxy-N-phenethylmorphinan
proheptazine—1,3 - dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-propio - noxy-hexamethyleneimine
properidine—1 - methyl - 4 - phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid, isopropyl ester
propoxyphene—4 - dimethylamino-1,2-diphenyl-3-methyl-2-propionoxybutane
thebacon—acetyldihydrocodeinone

The name is
ALAN WOOD
WHEN YOU REQUIRE
- Ammonium Sulphate
- Benzol
- To uol
- Xylol
- Naphthalene
- Sodium Phenolate
- Tar Bases (Pyridine)
- Solvent Naphtha
- Crude Still Residue

OTHER PRODUCTS
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Magnetite Ore Concentrates
Foundry, Metallurgical and Industrial Coke

ALAN WOOD STEEL COMPANY
Coke and Chemicals Division
Conshohocken, Pa.

Republic Toluols
Nitration-Industrial
REPUBLIC STEEL
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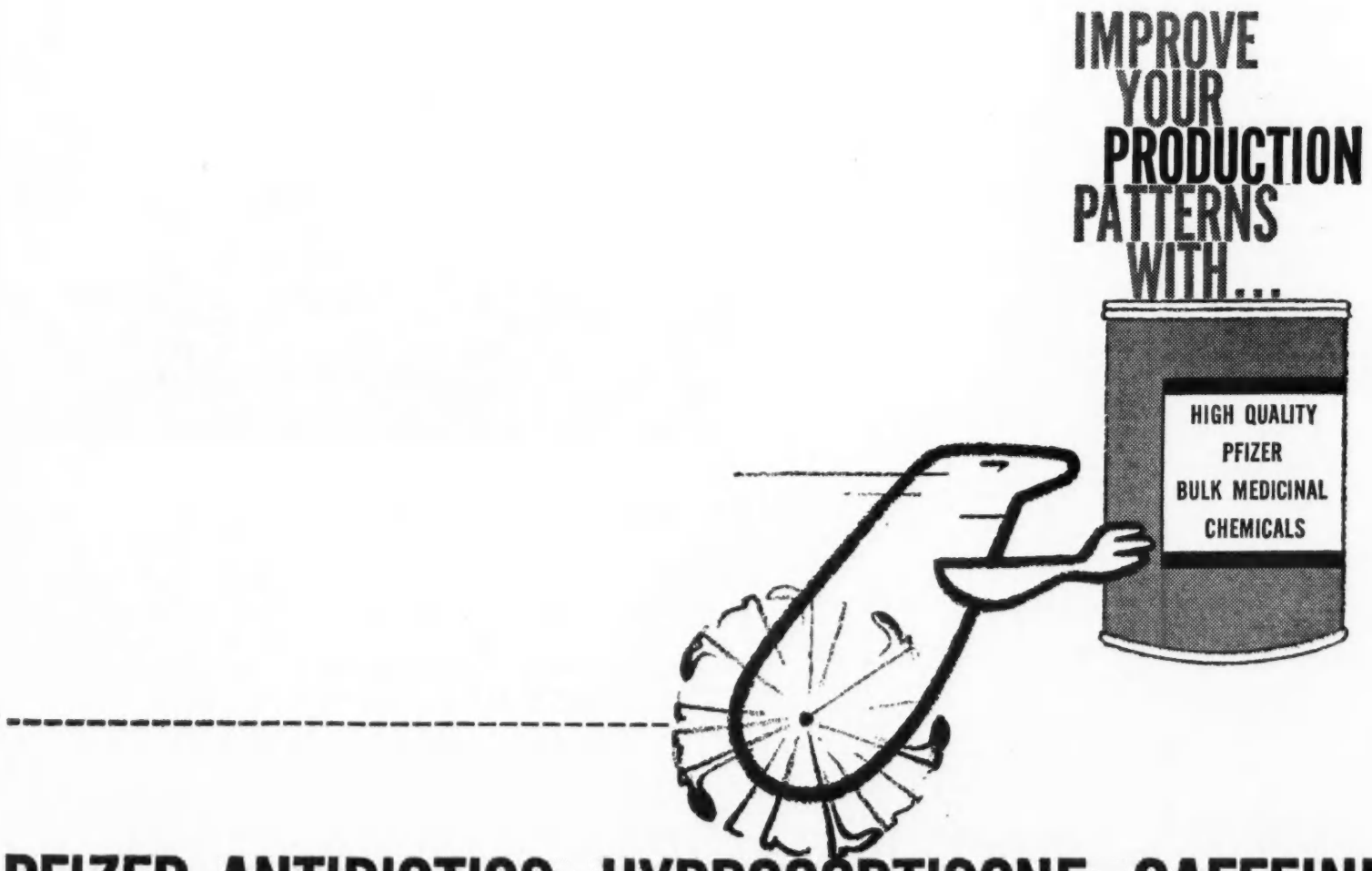

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

A producer announced a price reduction on veterinary grade piperazine hexahydrate. Demand was good as trade sources reported that makers of piperazine salts were entering an active consuming season. No change was noted on pharmaceutical grades of piperazine salts nor in the raw material. A specialty citrate, anhydrous monosodium citrate, showed an increase in price and kojic acid was advanced sharply. The latter material was said to be in good use as a metal chelating agent. Citric acid was moving in heavy volume. Added production capacity assured adequate supplies all round. Ferric-ammonium citrate demand was said to have slid off somewhat from reports of a month ago. Price on the latter item was firm after the advance on green and brown pearls last fall.

Penicillin demands have slowed somewhat. Sales of mastitis ointments have suffered it was said as a result of the continued retention of FDA ruling limiting penicillin content to 100,000 units. FDA has also ruled against a proposal to limit sales of mastitis drugs to prescription as well as one for adding dyes to mastitis remedies to detect residual traces of penicillin in milk. Production of antibiotics for feed supplementation has shown a healthy increase since 1951 it was said. Production in 1956 was estimated at 570,000 pounds as against 236,000 pounds in 1951. Current market value was pegged at about $28 million. It was pointed out that up to 200 grams of zinc bacitracin per ton of feed may be used in high-level antibiotic feeding. Major users continue to be hog and poultry users but it was felt that the market could expand to include cattle raisers which would add substantially to yearly volume.

A producer announced availability of an oral antidiabetic agent on prescription. It was pointed out that the new drug is not a substitute for insulin and does not do away with the need for dietary control. Administration of tolbutamide was said to be indicated in relatively mild and stable cases of diabetes where onset took place after the age of thirty. Approved by the FDA, the drug is contraindicated in a number of cases including those of juvenile diabetes and diabetes complicated by acidosis.

Ascorbic Acid—Vitamin C continued to move in heavy volume along with sodium ascorbate and citric acid. Moderate demand was noted for isoascorbic acid for use as an antioxidant rather than for vitamin C content. Imports of ascorbic acid were maintained but makers here reported this was having little effect on tonnage sales of the domestic product. No price change was noted at the close of the week.

Bacitracin—Consumers in the feed supplement field continue to show a good interest in this material for use in antibiotic veterinary products. It was pointed out that as much as 50 to 200 grams of zinc bacitracin per ton of feed may be used along with vitamins, amino acids and other nutrients. Production of all antibiotics for use in feed supplements was estimated at 570,000 pounds in 1956 as compared to an estimate of 236,000 pounds in 1951. Current market value was pegged at around $28 million. Major users continue to be hog and poultry producers, but it was felt that the market could expand to include cattle raisers which would add substantially to yearly volume. Bacitracin was finding widespread acceptance as used in combination with neomycin in dermatological ointments.

Barium Salts—No change was noted in either USP chloride or sulfate, X-ray grade. Although practically the entire list of technical barium salts have been revised since the first of the year, the advances have not been reflected in these refined grades. Needs were steady and stocks entirely ample to satisfy demand.

Citrates—A producer announced a price increase in a specialty product, anhydrous monosodium citrate, from 47c. to 97c. per pound. No other price adjustments were noted in this market. Citric acid makers faced heavy demands, but added production capacity assured adequate supplies all round. The good demand for citric was said to have been reflected in added sales for tartar emetic. Ferric-ammonium citrate demand had subsided somewhat from the advanced levels of last month. Price on the latter item has been firm since the 5c. per pound advance on green and brown pearls last fall. Use of acetyl tributyl citrate in plastic seals on food containers was said to be on the increase.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 8, 1956
63.84	63.84	63.84	65.85

For Current Prices see Page 9

Gluconates — Calcium gluconate continued to move in good volume. Sales of gluconate compounds were said to have shown a steady increase. Trade sources partially attributed the added use to greater interest in geriatric formulations in recent years. Prices are unchanged and firm at levels which have been established in the trade for many months.

Kojic Acid—A producer increased the price of this item from $1 per pound to $2.35. Sales have been steady at a moderate volume since kojic acid was first made commercially available in June, 1955. Refinements in production technic and added demand for high quality material was said to have made the increase in price necessary. It was pointed out that possibly the most important property of kojic acid is its ability to form stable metal chelates. It was indicated that use of this active pyrone in the manufacture of cosmetics, azo dyes and local anesthetics continued to expand.

Mercurials—Use of mercury metal for pharmaceutical purposes in the January to March period totaled 397 flasks while use in dental preparations amounted to an additional 347 flasks and general laboratory use, 187 flasks. Prices on pharmaceutical mercurials were barely stable in the absence of any well sustained demand. Stocks were reported ample on red and white precipitates as well as calomel, corrosive sublimate and the oxides.

Oxalates — Withdrawals of potassium and ferric-ammonium oxalate for use in making blueprints was steady. Trade sources indicated that sales had been somewhat disappointing this year as compared to last. Price was unchanged from those levels which have been established in the trade for many months.

Penicillin—Trade needs were steady for the season. Some trade sources noted a slackening in demand over reports of a month ago. Use in mastitis ointments was said to have suffered, due partially to retention of the FDA recommendation limiting penicillin content to 100,000 units. FDA has also ruled against a proposal to limit mastitis drugs to prescription as well as one for adding dyes to mastitis remedies in order to detect residual traces of penicillin in milk.

Piperazine—Price has been unchanged since the announced reduction in early March of this year. Tankcar listing is $2.75 per pound while carlots are $2.84 and l.c.l. $2.88. Piperazine in flake form, single shipment of 20,500 pounds or more is $2.75, while lots of 11,000 pounds or more, single shipment, are $2.84 and l.c.l. $2.88 per pound. Trading is brisk since makers of piperazine salts were said to be entering an active consuming season.

Piperazine Hexahydrate — A producer announced a price reduction on veterinary grade to $1.23 per pound in 100 pound lots. Previous price on this quantity was $1.40. Listing for 1,000 pounds was $1.15. No change was made on pharmaceutical grade which remains at $1.60 per pound. Demand was good as producers were entering the active consuming season for piperazine salts.

Pyridoxine—Demand was spotty. Production was maintained at a normal seasonal pace with a good portion of B_6 retained as captive stocks. Price was unchanged at 29½c. per gram after the reduction early this year. Stocks were entirely adequate and moving to consumers

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

in the pharmaceutical industry for established end use patterns.

Silver Salts—Producers of nitrate and cyanide salts reported no change in price at the close of the week. Silver bullion was steady after the ½c. per pound drop of two weeks ago. Stocks of the salts were ample and demand was maintained at seasonal levels. Production of silver nitrate in March amounted to 6,984 ounces as against 5,821 ounces in the previous month and 6,192 ounces in March, 1956. Stocks at producing plants in March of this year totaled 3,880 ounces compared to 3,513 ounces in February.

Tolbutamide—A producer has announced the availability, on prescription, of this drug for use as an oral antidiabetic agent. Classified a bacteriostatically inert aryl sulfonylurea, the drug has been under investigation since 1955 and was said to be indicated in relatively mild and stable cases of diabetes where onset took place after the age of thirty. It was pointed out that tolbutamide is not a substitute for insulin and does not do away with the need for dietary control. Approved by the FDA, the drug has been contraindicated in a number of cases including those of juvenile diabetes and diabetes complicated by acidosis as well as in cases where there is serious impairment of renal or thyroid function. Other oral antidiabetic agents, carbutamide and N'-h-phenethylformamidinyliminourea, are still in clinical stages of testing. A producer announced last fall that trials of the former had been suspended as a result of unfavorable side effects.

Botanicals

Overall price structure in the market for crude drugs was firm in the absence of any evidence indicating that collections would be substantially larger than those of recent seasons. Stocks of papain have tightened appreciably due to continued detention of shipments here. Both African and Ceylon materials were in light supply and closely held. Trading in water soluble gums was carried on in a routine manner. Arabic is in steady demand with locust bean, karaya and tragacanth moving in seasonal volume. The latter gum was quoted at the high price levels which have been characteristic in this market for many weeks. Collections of mandrake root were said to be less than had been expected with consequent firm price quotations on old crop material now in dealers' hands. Stocks of goldenseal root are light and price has been inching upward since last winter when scanty collections made early depletion of dealers stocks inevitable.

Goldenseal Root—Stocks continued to dwindle and what material was available was high priced. Price in this market has been inching upward since early last winter. The scanty collections of last fall made early depletion of dealers' supplies inevitable.

Gums—Trading in most water soluble gums continued in a routine manner. Arabic trade needs were steady but lacked snap. Locust bean, karaya and tragacanth were moving in seasonal volume, the latter at the high price levels which have been prominent in this market for many weeks.

Licorice Root—Demand for this item in the tobacco and pharmaceutical industries continues at a moderate level. Price has been unchanged for some time. Stocks of root and powder are ample for needs. Root was quoted ranging from 15c.-17c. while powder was 12c.-15c. and whole 10c.-12c.

Papain—Supplies have tightened appreciably due to continued retention of shipments here. Prices on African and Ceylon material were quoted at the same high levels which have been characteristic in this market in recent weeks.

Joy Manufacturing Co. Develops Dust Collector

Joy Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has developed a dust collector said to be capable of efficiency of 99 percent plus in collecting dust particles of five microns or greater.

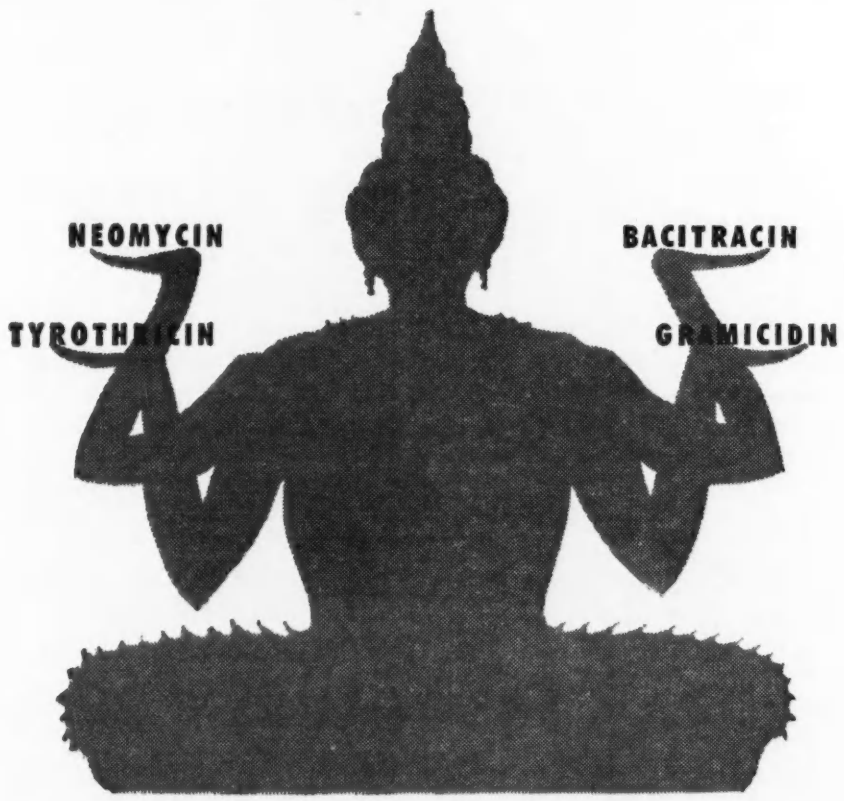
The collector, called the Joy "Microdyne" dust collector, is described as one-tenth to one-twentieth the size of comparable equipment.

Prototype models have already been tested under actual working conditions at the Brackenridge, Pa., plant of Allegheny-Ludlum Steel Corporation; a Butte, Mont., mine of Anaconda Company, at Ishpeming, Mich,. mine of Cleveland Cliffs Mining Company, a phosphate processing plant in Florida, and several other locations in the United States.

Dow Reduces Polystyrene, Styrene-Butadiene Latexes

General purpose crystal polystyrene in bags, and styrene-butadiene latexes in tankcar quantities have been reduced 1½ cents per pound, and color polystyrene in bags has been reduced ½ cent per pound by Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

The price reductions become effective for all materials July 1, and coincide with reduced prices to be put into effect at that time for styrene monomer.



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DuPont-GM Ruling

—*Continued from page 3*

"at any time" against an acquisition that "may be said with reasonable probability to contain a threat that it may lead to a restraint of commerce or tend to create a monopoly in a line of commerce."

This overturns the theory that prosecution had to take place at the time of the acquisition or within a reasonable period thereafter.

2. The majority held that vertical mergers between two companies not in competition with each other have always been in violation of the Clayton act if they lead to a restraint of trade.

The anti-merger law of 1950 specifically applies to mergers of this type, but the decision has a retroactive effect that places a cloud of doubt about the legality of mergers accomplished prior to 1950.

'Offense' Was Question

The question before the court hinged on whether the GM stock owned by duPont and constituting about 23 percent of the outstanding shares of GM stock tied the two companies so closely as to be "offensive to the statute." The majority opinion held that it did.

Justice William J. Brennan, jr., who wrote the opinion of the majority, rejected arguments that duPont had achieved its commanding position as GM's supplier of automotive finishes and fabrics on competitive merit alone.

Ignoring Judge LaBuy's findings that the federal government "failed to prove conspiracy, monopolization, a restraint of trade, or any probability of restraint," Justice Brennan wrote that duPont had "purposely employed the stock to pry open the General Motors market to entrench itself as the primary supplier of General Motors' requirements for automotive finishes and fabrics."

Justice Brennan added that section 7 (antimerger law) of the Clayton act is "designed to arrest in its incipiency not only the substantial lessening of competition from the acquisition by one corporation of the whole or any part of the stock of a competing corporation, but also to arrest in their incipiency restraints or monopolies in a relevant market."

He said that the section is violated whether or not actual restraints or monopolics, or the substantial lessening of the competition, have occurred or are intended. He noted that section 7 exempts acquisitions solely for investment "but only if, and so long as, the stock is not used by voting or otherwise to bring about, or in attempting to bring about the substantial lessening of competition."

A vigorous dissent was registered against the majority's interpretation of the law by Justice Harold H. Burton in which Justice Felix Frankfurter joined. They expressed particular objection to majority rulings that the time chosen by the government in bringing the action is controlling rather than the time of the stock acquisition, and concluding, "in disregard of the finding of fact of the trial court, that the facts of this case fall within its theory of illegality."

Statement by Minority

The minority said: "The statutory language is unequivocal. It makes the test (of violation of section 7) the probable effect of the actual acquisition, and not at some later date to be arbitrarily chosen by the government . . . When the acquisition has been made, the offense, if any, is complete."

Attacking the "sweeping character" of the majority opinion, Justice Burton added: "Thus, over forty years after the enactment of the Clayton act, it now becomes apparent for the first time that section 7 has been a sleeping giant all along. Every corporation which has acquired a stock interest in another corporation after the enactment of the Clayton act in 1914, and which has had business dealings with that corporation is exposed, retroactively, to the bite of the newly-discovered teeth of section 7."

Chemical Firms'

—*Continued from page 5*

wouldn't read their articles. Secondly, the employees wouldn't believe them, and finally, they might resent the whole business.

Arguments Without Basis

The Koppers head says there is no basis for any of these arguments, adding that companies "owe it to their workers to give them some information." "Let's sell these ideas," he continued, "as hard as we sell our products."

One way that this should be done, suggests MCA president John E. Hull, is for the chemical industry to make its views known to congress. He points out that lawmakers, while specialists in a few fields, "cannot possibly be specialists in all," and need the advice of industry to keep from making faulty judgments "on proposals which affect industry's operation."

Mr. Hull notes "a reluctance on the part of many to communicate their views to members of congress or to appear before congressional committees to offer testimony for or against some proposal under consideration."

This, in his opinion, "is the wrong attitude to take." After all, he says, congressmen "are our representatives in Washington and it behooves us to insure that they understand our problem."

Texaco Plans

—*Continued from page 4*

prior to the advent of nuclear fission in 1939.

"Our program of nuclear studies will be further expanded as a result of this new laboratory.

"We will increase our radioisotope investigations that bear on day-to-day problems in the use of lubricants and fuels. Our researchers hope to enlarge their understanding of how greases and oils lubricate, how wear and corrosion occur, why certain jet fuels are better than others, and other related problems," Mr. Holmes said.

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ALUMINUM FORMATE—10 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Antwerp
28 dms, Aceto Chemical Co, Rotterdam
ALUMINUM POWDER—8 dms, Aluminum Co of America, Rotterdam
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—50 dms, American British Chemical Supplies, Glasgow
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—5 bgs, I M Sobin, Rotterdam
ANILINE DYES—20 dms, C A Haynes, Hamburg
32 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
15 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Hamburg
20 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre
234 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
5 dms, Francolor Inc, Gothenburg
1 dm, Arnold Hoffman & Co, Liverpool
12 dms, Francolor Inc, Havre
53 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
199 dms, Rotterdam
ANNATTO SEED—50 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao
102 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Puna
ANTIMONY OXIDE—45 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
APRICOT KERNELS—100 bgs, Rotterdam
ARABIC GUM—202 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
909 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
500 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Port Sudan
1,650 bgs, Chemical Bank, Port Sudan
356 bgs, Bank of N Y, Port Sudan
400 bgs, Port Sudan
ARSENIC—85 bbls, American Firstoline Corp, Gothenburg
ARSENIC, METALLIC—34 dms, Kolon Trading Co, Gdynia
ASBESTOS FIBER—7,200 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
968 bgs, Antony Gibbs & Co, Lourenco Marques
500 bgs, Davies Turner & Co, Durban
1,600 bgs, National City Bank, Durban
ASCORBIC ACID—36 dms, Mitsubishi Bank, Yokohama
10 dms, Foster T Smith, Yokohama
BEESWAX—100 bgs, International Commodities Corp, Valparaiso
61 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Talcahuano
22 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Puerto Plata
198 bgs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, San Antonio
446 blks, Assab
81 bgs, Tampico
46 bgs, Havana
BENZOIN GUM—82 cs, Meer Corp, Singapore
BERGAMOT OIL—80 qu cs, Chemical Bank, Messina
80 qu cs, Messina
58 hf cs, Messina
BLANC FIXE—500 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
5 cks, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
BUCHU LEAVES—20 bls, Meer Corp, Capetown
BUTTONLAC—100 bgs, Calcutta
BUTYROLACTONE—14 dms, Judson Sheldon Division, Rotterdam
CALCIUM LACTATE—100 dms, Rotterdam
CAMPHOR OIL—35 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Kobe
20 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Kobe
CAMPHORIC ACID—4 kgs, Polychemical International Corp, Liverpool
CANDELILLA WAX—313 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Neimann Bros, Rotterdam
200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—10 cs, Van Loan & Co, Cochin
10 cs, Kellys America Ltd, Cochin
CARDAMOM SEED—20 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Cochin
CARNAUBA WAX—1,112 bgs, First National Chicago, Areia Branca
76 bgs, Bank of America, Areia Branca
223 bgs, National City Bank, Fortaleza
112 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Fortaleza
111 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Fortaleza
CASEIN—287 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Oslo
100 bgs, Wipp Food Inc, Hamburg
1,100 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—123 tons, Fidelity Union Trust Co, Cochin
160 dms, Mitchel Beck Co, Lourenco Marques
CASTOR OIL—324 tons, Bunge Corp, Bombay
323 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bombay
190 tons, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Bombay
CELERY SEED—87 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay
174 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Bombay
60 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Marseille
CETYL ALCOHOL—22 bgs, Orbis Products Corp, Liverpool
CHLORINATED RUBBER—300 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CHLOROPHYLL—2 dms, Fallek Products Co, Copenhagen
4 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Southampton
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Delano Corp of America, Colombo
CINNAMON BARK OIL—4 cs, Ungerer & Co, Colombo
CINNAMON LEAF OIL—5 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Colombo
CLAY—2,000 bgs, National City Bank, Rotterdam
CLOVE—108 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Antalaha
CLOVE LEAF OIL—23 dms, G M Fakra, Tamatave
5 dms, D W Hutchinson & Co, Tamatave
COALTAR DYES—73 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam,
COBALT CATALYST—4 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
COCA LEAVES—125 bls, Maywood Chemical Works, Salaverry
COCONUT OIL—660 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
390 tons, Manila
CODLIVER OIL—35 tons, Dyson Shipping Co, Reykjavik
100 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Reykjavik
COPAL GUM—72 bkts, Internatio Rotterdam, Macassar
131 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Macassar
31 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Macassar
141 bkts, Wm H Scheel, Macassar
COPPER OXIDE, RED—20 dms, Federal Paint Co, Oslo
CORN STARCH—799 bgs, Rotterdam
CRESYLIC ACID—190 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CUTTLEFISH BONE—200 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Kobe
300 cs, Kobe
150 cs, Yokohama
105 cs, Bombay
98 cs, Tangier
DAMMAR GUM—84 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Singapore
28 bgs, France Campbell & Darling, Singapore
15 cs, Singapore
42 bgs, Singapore
DEXTRIN—10 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Beacon Freight Co, Rotterdam
50 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
dam
150 bgs, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—2,650 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
FERRIC CHLORIDE—18 dms, Singmaster & Breyer Inc, Hamburg
FERRIC SULFATE—40 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Liverpool
FERROSILICON—18 dms, Union Carbide Co, Rotterdam
FISHLIVER OIL—4 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
2 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
10 dms, Collett Week Corp, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
96,221 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
282,859 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
176,480 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Las Piedras
89,253 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
185,182 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
99,337 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
106,060 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
FURFURAL—865 tons, E I Dupont De Nemours & Co, La Romana
GALL, OX—9 bbls, Tupman Thurlow, Santos
3 bbls, Tupman Thurlow, Havana
GELATIN—200 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Havre
GERANIUM OIL—25 dms, Ufinindo International Corp, Tamatave
14 dms, J Manheimer, Tamatave
4 dms, Societe General, Tamatave
4 dms, George Lueders & Co, Tamatave
2 dms, Mane Fils Inc, Tamatave
GHATTI GUM—50 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
GINGER—431 bgs, Darnhurst & Co, Ltd, Freetown
174 bgs, J H Schroder, Freetown
85 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Freetown
85 bgs, J Kelly Ltd, Freetown
GLUE—175 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
STOCK—455 bls, A M Goldstein, Barranquilla
GRAPHITE—1,350 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Hong Kong
250 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
250 bgs, C Pettinos, Colombo
750 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Tamatave
1,050 bgs, C Pettinos, Tamatave
250 bgs, Mendus Chemical Products, Tamatave
250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
GUAR GUM—400 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Liverpool
GYPSUM, CRUDE—3,867 tons, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Halifax
10,291 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
16,583 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
HENNA LEAVES—70 bls, S B Penick & Co, Karachi
IODINE, CRUDE—176 kgs, Antony Gibb & Co, Tocopilla
IRON BLUE—9 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
JALAP ROOT—5 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Vera Cruz
KARAYA GUM—250 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
491 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
478 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
61 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Bombay
65 bgs, Bombay
KOLA NUTS—424 bgs, Lagos
LACTIC ACID—20 cbys, J M Rodgers Co, Rotterdam
LAURIC ACID—113 dms, Wallace & Tiernan Inc, Rotterdam
225 dms, Procter & Gamble Co, Copenhagen
LEMON OIL—20 qu cs, Chemical Bank, Messina
30 hf cs, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—6 dms, Kellys America Ltd, Cochin
LIME OIL—5 dms, George Lueders & Co, Vera Cruz
2 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Vera Cruz
2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Vera Cruz
LITHARGE—605 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LIVER POWDER—17 cs, Bernabo International Co, Buenos Aires
LOCUST BEAN GUM—220 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Valencia
1,770 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
100 bgs, Heemsoth Kerner, Rotterdam
672 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Genoa
MANGROVE BARK—5,500 bgs, American Export Co, Tumaco
MENTHOL—10 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Hamburg
50 cs, National City Bank, Santos
MERCURY—250 flks, Hanover Bank, Leghorn
100 flks, Rijeka
MILORI BLUE—3 dms, Transatlantic Pigment Corp, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—842,959 gals, Southwestern Molasses Co, Pointa Pitre
555 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—215 dms, Ajinomoto Co of N Y, Yokohama
MUSTARD SEED—200 bgs, Berns & Koppstein, Copenhagen
600 bgs, C Gulden, Copenhagen
MYRISTIC ACID—406 bgs, I R Boody & Co, Copenhagen
MYROBALANS—960 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Bombay
MYRRH GUM—10 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Aden
48 bgs, R D Heins, Aden
NAPHTHENIC ACID—2,454 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
NAPHTHOL—2 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
NICKEL SULFATE—334 bbls, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Kristiansand
NIOBIUM CONCENTRATE—6 dms, Chas Kurz & Co, Oslo
NUTMEG—32 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Macassar
32 bgs, Overseas Produce Corp, Macassar
62 bgs, A G Dunn, Port of Spain
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—44 dms, Wm H Muller, Rotterdam
OLEYL ALCOHOL—29 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
OLIBANUM GUM—80 bgs, Aden
OLIVE OIL—75 dms, M Haase Co, Sfax
150 dms, Colombus Packing Co, Sfax
412 dms, C Orlando Co, Sfax
146 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Sfax
525 dms, Smith Weihman Co, Sfax
250 dms, J D Nicolaou Co, Sfax
50 dms, Sea Lanes Shipping Co, Sfax
96 dms, Bank of America, Sfax
100 dms, Unanue & Sons, Sfax
70 dms, International Expediters, Sfax
175 dms, A Corrao Corp, Sfax
48 dms, Hudson Valley Food Co, Sfax
121 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Sfax
188 dms, Schroder Bros, Sfax
62 dms, J L Sclafani, Sfax
103 dms, Unanue & Sons, Buenos Aires
350 dms, Uddo & Taormina, Algiers
25 dms, Esposito Bros, Sfax
50 dms, M De Rose, Sfax
203 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Casablanca
150 dms, Sfax
OPOPANAX GUM—48 bgs, Aden
PAPRIKA—250 bgs, Norwalk Mills, Valparaiso
250 bgs, M J Golombeck, Valparaiso
200 bgs, P H Petry, Rijeka
200 bgs, Rijeka
PATCHOULI OIL—10 dms, Antoine Chiris Co, Penang
16 dms, Olson Importing Co, Penang
2 dms, International Expediters, Singapore
PEARL ESSENCE—5 cs, U S Plastic Products Corp, Kobe
2 cs, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—550 bls, Trans Sphere Trading Co, Bremen
1,600 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Copenhagen
1,200 bls, E J Lang, Rotterdam
1,426 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
2,640 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Bremen
2,500 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
3,000 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
500 bls, C Fafard, Hamburg
4,200 bls, J E Bernard, Hamburg
1,000 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Hamburg
500 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
1,440 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Aarhus
1,078 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Copenhagen
4,125 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
750 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
1,000 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
1,000 bls, S Davis, Bremen
1,000 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,000 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
50 bls, Meer Corp, Havre
23 bgs, Meer Corp, Havre
PEPPER, BLACK—350 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
160 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Madras
40 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Colombo
160 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Cochin
160 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Alleppey
320 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
560 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
80 bgs, East India Trading Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
160 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
600 bgs, Alleppey
640 bgs, Cochin
1,680 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—250 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Port Sudan
PEPPER, WHITE—112 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
PETITGRAIN OIL—18 dms, Ungerer & Co, Buenos Aires
11 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Buenos Aires
11 dms, Hollander Trading Corp, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—118,850 bbls, California Oil Co, Punta Cardon
383,708 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
260,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
117,268 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, La Salina
104,193 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Bachaquero
PHENYLETHYLACETAMIDE—2 dms, Master Shipping Agency, Hamburg
PIMENTOLEAF OIL—3 dms, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, J D Smith Intercean, Yokohama
59 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
7 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—400 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Hoger Co, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
50 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Neimann Bros, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Louis Furth, Buenos Aires
30 bgs, Louis Furth, Copenhagen
500 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—178 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
POTASSIUM PERSULFATE—2 dms, Harry Dixon & Sons, Rotterdam
POTATO STARCH—400 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED HUSKS—300 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—75 bls, P H Petry, Puna
PYRROLIDON—50 dms, Henley & Co, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,061 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
1,046 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
4,592 bgs, Buenos Aires
QUININE HYDROCHLORIDE—2 kgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Southampton
RAPESEED OIL—276 tons, Murray Oil Products Co, Buenos Aires
RARE EARTH CHLORIDE—35 dms, Cochin
SAFFRON—5 cs, National City Bank, Valencia
25 bgs, Vera Cruz
SAGE LEAVES—250 bls, Trieste
SANDALWOOD OIL—10 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Bombay
10 cs, J Berlage, Cochin
4 cs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Cochin
SEEDLAC—500 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
200 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
300 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
2,000 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, National City Bank, Bangkok
250 bgs, J Berlage, Bangkok
750 bgs, Calcutta
SENNA LEAVES—72 bls, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
100 bls, Colombo
SESAME OIL—30 dms, Hasman & Baxt, Aarhus
SESAME SEED—1,008 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Puerto Barrios
HULLED—200 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Port Sudan
SHELLAC—100 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
150 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
10 bgs, Max Van Pels, Calcutta
50 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
804 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, J H Schroeder, Calcutta
150 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
54 bbls, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Calcutta
SOAPBARK—285 bls, Parker Wansley Trading Co, Valparaiso
226 bls, A C Villagran, Valparaiso
218 bls, S B Penick & Co, Valparaiso
364 bls, S B Penick & Co, San Antonio
SODIUM ALUMINATE—50 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM CYANIDE—370 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
50 dms, C Hardy, Havre
SODIUM p-AMINOSALICYLATE—10 dms, Kobe
SODIUM PHOSPHATE—100 dms, Rotterdam
SPERM OIL—493 tons, Werner G Smith, Sandefjord
STANNIC CHLORIDE—18 dms, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Havre
STARCH—500 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
600 bgs, Rotterdam
STONE OIL—3 dms, J D Irwin Co, Hamburg
SULFUR, CRUDE—5,259 tons, Dixon Chemical & Research Inc, Coatzacoalcos
SUMMAC EXTRACT—25 cks, J E Bernard, Glasgow
TALC—1,930 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TALHA GUM—50 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Port Sudan
TANNING EXTRACT—24 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,005 bgs, Morningstar Nicol Bangkok
2,080 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
1,100 bgs, Bangkok
THALLIUM SULFATE—6 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Bremen
THYME LEAVES—80 bls, Seek & Kade, Marseille
TITANIUM POWDER—2 dms, Keystone Carbon Co, Liverpool
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—152 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
1,190 dms, Venice
TUNG OIL—100 tons, Murray Oil Products Co, Buenos Aires
300 tons, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires
500 tons, Buenos Aires
TURMERIC—147 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Port Au Prince
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
80 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
160 bgs, C Czarinkow, Cochin
80 bgs, Cochin
432 bgs, Alleppey
UREA—1,000 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
SYNTHETIC—4,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VANILLA BEANS—11 cs, Otto Gerdau, Tampico
35 cs, Gillespie & Co, Diego-Suarez
28 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Diego-Suarez
22 cs, F Huber & Co, Diego-Suarez
24 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Diego-Suarez
60 cs, Madagascar Agencies, Antalaha
40 cs, F Huber & Co, Antalaha
47 cs, J Manheimer, Antalaha
28 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Tamatave
76 cs, L A Champon & Co, Tamatave
VETIVER OIL—1 dm, Van Ameringen Haebler Port Au Prince
WATTLE BARK—547 bls, Bowring & Co, Cape Town
WATTLE EXTRACT—50 bgs, J E Bernard, Glasgow
WOOL GREASE—100 dms, N I Malmstrom, Liverpool
109 dms, N I Malmstrom, Rotterdam

Los Angeles

COPAL GUM—66 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Tandjon Priok
COPRA—290 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
108 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Jolo
COPRA CAKE—3,480 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Manila
2,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
3,980 bgs, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
FISHLIVER OIL—3 dms, Universal Foreign Service, Yokohama
GYPSUM, CRUDE—16,184 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co San Marcos
LOCUST BEAN GUM—780 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products, Genoa
PEPPER, BLACK—40 bgs, Penang
RUTILE SAND—72,853 bgs, Titanium Metals Corp Brisbane
TAPIOCA—35 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Tandjon Priok
ZIRCON SAND—3,000 bgs, Mattoon & Co, Brisbane

Philadelphia

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—230 bgs, Rotterdam
BONE—525 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Buenos Aires
2,528 bgs, Phila National Bank, Calcutta
844 bgs, Phila National Bank, Buenos Aires
BONEMEAL—870 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Buenos Aires
CASEIN—1,050 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Weyte Co, Buenos Aires
933 bgs, Buenos Aires
CRESYLIC ACID—239 dms, Concord Chemical Co Rotterdam

CRYOLITE—4,255 tons, Penna Salt Co, Ivigtut
FLUORSPAR—3,650 tons, Tampico
GYPSUM—6,301 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MAGNESIUM POWDER—600 bgs, Keer Maurer, Liverpool
MOLASSES—199,453 gals, Bufadero
1,102,650 gals, Banes
NAPHTHALENE—770 bgs, Antwerp
1,334 bgs, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—115,800 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
130,806 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
159,610 bbls, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
207,748 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Bandar Mashur
250,419 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
205,349 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mina Al Ahmadi
PHOSPHATE ROCK—3,250 tons, H J Baker & Bro, Curacao
SODIUM BICARBONATE—490 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
UREA—4,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VANILLA BEANS—15 cs, Chemical Bank, Cristobal
79 cs, Zink & Trieste, Tampico

San Francisco

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—296 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
100 bgs, I M Sobin, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, B C Ireland, Rotterdam
CASSIA—16 bls, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
604 bls, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Tandjong Priok
17 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Tandjong Priok
262 bls, Rotterdam
COPPER CYANIDE—20 dms, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
COPRA—168 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Dumaguete
320 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
186 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Nasipit
COPRA CAKE—2,000 bgs, Berger & Plate, Cebu
1,200 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
CORN STARCH—2,240 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Rotterdam
GLUE—20 bgs, London
GRAPHITE—778 bgs, Pacific Graphite Co, Hong Kong
GYPSUM, CRUDE—18,578 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
KIESSERITE—800 bgs, Mattoon & Co, Bremen
MACE—8 cs, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—650 bls, Lastreto Phillips, Rotterdam
850 bls, Pacific Wax & Trading Co, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—123,518 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Vancouver
POPPY SEED—50 bgs, B C Ireland, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—20 dms, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
SESAME OIL—30 cs, M F Trading Co, Nagoya
SODIUM BICARBONATE—598 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
SODIUM CYANIDE—80 dms, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
100 dms, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
TAPIOCA—32 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Tandjong Priok
TAPIOCA FLOUR—668 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
4,700 bgs, American Key Products, Bangkok
1,120 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bangkok
4,700 bgs, American Key Products, Singapore
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—50 dms, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
WHITING—1,000 bgs, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—25 dms, J L Westland & Son, Liverpool
ZINC CYANIDE—10 dms, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool

Bids Wanted

Desiccant, 36,900 bgs. activated, packaging use and static dehumidification, inv. 142-D, June 17, Contracting Office, Army Chem. Center, Md.; 138,000 bags activated desiccants, 8 units per bag, 39,000 bags, same, 2 units per bag, inv. 104, June 13, N. Y. Chem. Dist., 290 Broadway, N. Y., N. Y.

Insecticide, 315 gals. chlordane concentrate, 935 gals. same DDT, 335 gals. same, dieldrin, emulsifiable concentrate, inv. 1171, July 3, Navy Purchasing Office, Naval Supply Activities, N. Y., 3rd Ave. & 29th St., Bklyn. 32, N. Y.; 3,025 gals. in 55-gal. dms. chlordane, DDT mixed, 200 5-gal. cans same, inv. 81, June 20, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Moody AFB, Ga.

Manganese linoleate, 77,600 lbs., inv. 2465, June 17, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Paint, linseed oil, turpentine, paint remover and thinners for enamel, paint and lacquer, period contract, inv. BO-W-I-119, June 17, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, 620 P. O. & Courthouse, Boston 9, Mass.; 2,400 gals. phenolic baking varnish, type I, class A, inv. 571, June 21, Commanding Officer, Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Phila. 37, Pa.; 2,939 gals. paint, inv. Da-5/5793, June 18, Gen. Services Adm., Region 7, Business Service Center, 1114 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.; 25 cans lusterless lacquer, inv. 52, June 21, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Memphis Gen. Depot, Memphis, Tenn.

6,019 gals. exterior oil paint, inv. 2446 small business only, June 25, 6,908 gals. interior oil paint, inv. 2482, small business only, 2,000 gals. enamel lusterless paint, 7,450 gals. primer coating interior, inv. 2485, June 21, 342,000 gals. paint remover, inv. 2492, July 5, 117,300 lbs. titanium dioxide pigment, inv. 2467, June 18, 2,764 gals. pigmented cut shellac, inv. (4)-2409, June 18, 1,899 gals. rubber, solvent type paint, inv. (4)-2363, June 11, 1,260 gals. equipment enamel, baking, type III, class 2, inv. (4)-2378, June 13, 1,928 gals. exterior deck enamel, inv. (4)-2407, June 14, 1,900 gals. enamel for obliterating markings, inv. (4)-2395, June 12, 5,069 gals. ship exterior alkyd enamel, inv. (4)-2397, June 13, 36,996 gals. exterior and interior gloss enamel, inv. 2412, June 17, 8,785 gals. semigloss enamel, inv. 2416, June 18, 41,688 gals. oil paint, inv. 2394, June 17, 72,700 lbs. cuprous oxide pigment, inv. 2466, June 17, 48,100 lbs. alkyd resin, vegetable oil modified, type I, class C, inv. (4)-2447, June 12, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Paraffin wax, as required during the period July 1, 1957 through June 30, 1958, inv. 6, June 26, Commanding Officer, Jefferson Proving Ground, Madison, Ind.

Sodium carbonate, 7,000 lbs., inv. 397, June 14, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Patrick AFB, Fla.

Sodium chloride, 2,040,000 lbs., tech., mineral type processed sized form in a w type II, grade A, fed. spec. SS-S-26, inv. 647, June 18, Contracting Officer, Procurement Div., Wright-Patterson AFB, Bldg. Nr 120, Ohio.

Sodium sulfate, 7,000 lbs., inv. 397, June 14, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Patrick AFB, Ga.

Trichloroethylene, 198,000 lbs., in 55-gal. non-ret. metal dms. containing 660 lbs. net contents, tech. grade, type II, inv. 814, June 13, Commanding Officer, Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Ala.

Zinc oxide, 300 lbs., inv. 25429, June 12, Purchasing Agent, Govern. Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

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Olson Company to Merge With Biddle Sawyer July 2

Olson Importing Company, New York, will be merged with Biddle Sawyer Corporation, New York, effective July 2. Offices will then be located at 20 Vesey street, New York, 7.

The business of Olson will be continued under its present corporate name, with Carl Olson as president, Richard A. Olson, vice-president, and Wallace Chavkin, president of Biddle Sawyer, as secretary-treasurer.

FDA Rejects

—Continued from page 3

fine more exactly those classes of colors which are exempt from certification by FDA. Industry had protested the definition proposed by the agency on the grounds that it was too broad and offered their own substitute. This became known as the Hoffmann-LaRoche definition which would extend the exemption of certain vegetable colors to "identical compounds produced by chemical synthesis without change of chemical structure.

The FDA gave ro reason for rejecting the industry's definition but stated simply that after due consideration it had concluded that it was in the interest of consumers to adopt, with minor changes, its own definition. The definition adds the following exception to the present definition of coaltar colors now in the regulations of the agency:

"Except that the following substances are not regarded as coaltar colors:—Carotenoids isolated from vegetable sources without intermediate or final change of identity (including annatto and bixin and their salts obtained from the seeds of the tree bixa orellana by extraction with aqueous alkalies or other suitable solvents); cochineal or carmine from coccus cacti; alkanet from alkanna tinctoria; chlorophyll from vegetable sources; phaeophytin and metal compounds or salts thereof prepared from chlorophyll from vegetable sources; carbon black; charcoal black; caramel obtained from carbohydrates from heating; turmeric or curcumin (rhizomes of curcuma longa) and coloring matter extracted therefrom; saffron (stigmata of crocus sativus) and coloring matter extracted therefrom."

The new definition goes into effect in ninety days except for any provisions which may be stayed by the filing of exceptions thereto.

Cyanamid, De La Rue

—Continued from page 3

United States Treasury Department and British government agencies, Cyanamid will own 40 percent of the stock of the new company and De La Rue will own the remaining shares.

De La Rue will transfer to Formica its present plastics and resin business, including its factory at Tynemouth, England, and Formica Corporation of Cincinnati (a wholly owned subsidiary of American Cyanamid) will transfer to the new company its trade-mark "Formica" in all countries outside the Americas and certain territories in the Far East.

De La Rue has for many years been producing and marketing "Formica" decorative laminates abroad under a licensing agreement with Formica Corporation.

S. B. Penick Buys

—Continued from page 3

sonnel will be retained by Penick. Under the terms of the agreement, Penick has purchased from Dow the entire physical inventory of merchandise and equipment, formulas, trade names, trade marks, and patents pertaining to the compounding division.

Dow had operated the facilities for the past several years to compound blends used as perfume bases and masking formulations for industrial applications.

Discontinuing the compounding operations at Jersey City will enable the company to give increased attention to aromatic chemicals development work, Donald Williams, vice-president and director of sales, said. Dow also expects to expand its marketing activities in this field, he added.

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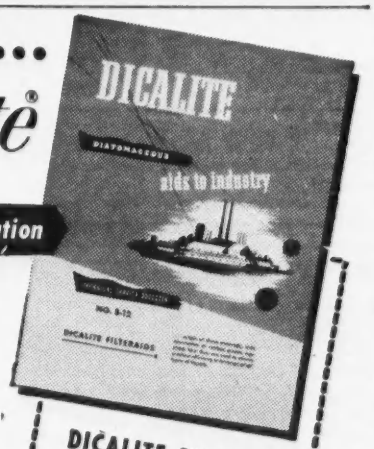

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Petroleum Derivatives

Markets for xylene and toluene were described by a producer as being somewhat soft despite the fact that a seasonally normal volume of business was being transacted. Oversupply, actual and potential, was one of the problems mentioned. Also, mention was made of availability at lower quotations of solvent mixtures approximating the pure solvents in chemical properties. Benzene, in contrast, was reported to be moving in steady market, with the supply situation showing promise of continued good balance.

In other areas of last week's petroleum market, fuel oil and liquefied gases were encountering only routine interest on a seasonal basis. Waxes and petrolatum were reported in good demand.

A major distributor of petroleum products has announced price advances of 2 cents per gallon on drum shipments of aliphatic and aromatic solvents in New Jersey. These advances are a reflection of increased costs of drumming. Hence, the adjustments will not involve other types of shipment.

Production of crude oil in the United States reached a record high of 7,717,000 barrels per day in the month of March, according to a report by the Bureau of Mines. This figure was 35,000 barrels higher than the February total, the bureau noted. The indicated demand for domestic crude increased by 205,000 barrels during the month, for a daily average of 7,820,000 barrels, while stocks were diminishing at a rate of 103,000 barrels per day.

In reporting on refined products, the bureau noted that an average of 9,047,000 barrels daily was run to stills, a decline of 41,000 barrels from the February average. Runs of foreign crude in March reportedly averaged 743,000 barrels daily. Stocks of refined products amounted to 441,571,000 barrels on March 31, the bureau pointed out, for a decline of 453,000 barrels from a month earlier and a gain of 33.0 million barrels over March 31, 1956.

Total demand for all oils in March was reported at 10,023,000 barrels per day, which included 455,000 barrels daily of crude exports and 586,000 barrels daily of refined exports. In comparison with figures for March, 1956, total demand was 5.4 percent higher, while domestic demand was 2.2 percent lower. The wholesale price index for petroleum and petroleum products stood at 130.7 in March, as against 131.0 in February and 116.8 a year ago. The index is computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The American Petroleum Institute has reported total output of all liquefied petroleum gases at 265,182,000 gallons during the period May 1 to May 15, as compared with 280,327,000 gallons during the previous period. Additional data on LPG production is provided below under 'Lighter Fractions.'

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 8, 1956
107.64	107.64	107.64	104.53

For Current Prices see Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Aliphatics—This group of solvents, along with the aromatics, will be increased 2c. per gallon in drum quantities by a major distributor, effective June 15. The advance is solely a reflection of increased costs of drumming. Hence other types of shipment will not be affected.

Benzene—For the petroleum industry this material remains the steadiest item in the solvent group. Producers here report that business volume is running about even with last year's total, and the supply situation shows promise of remaining in balance. Quotations have been steady for many months.

Toluene—Some of the problems noted in xylene are reported to be vexing this market in a more serious form. As pointed out often and everywhere, solvent demand is not nearly high enough to absorb all the toluene being produced as by-products in steel manufacture and petroleum refining. Here also, mixtures approximating pure toluene are marketed at low prices, thus exerting downward pressure on the regular listings. At present, though, the industry is not expecting any price changes.

Xylene—This market was described by a petroleum producer as being somewhat soft despite the fact that a seasonally normal volume of business was being transacted. One of the problems of the market, he pointed out, is the availability of competitive solvent mixtures at considerably lower prices. Another trouble is oversupply, which tends to develop during mildly slack periods. In other respects, particularly consuming interest, the market remains essentially sound.

Lighter Fractions

Total output of all liquefied petroleum gases (including butane, isobutane, propane and mixtures) from May 1 to May 15 totaled 265,182,000 gallons, as compared with 280,327,000 gallons in the previous two-week period, the American Petroleum Institute has reported. May 15 inventories showed an increase to 579,998,000 gallons from the 539,023,000 gallons held on April 30.

Butane—According to the A. P. I., output of butane in the period May 1 to May 15 amounted to 58,265,000 gallons. This compares with a total of 61,287,000 gallons reported for the previous period. Inventories at plants terminals and underground on May 15 stood at 216,065,000 gallons, as against 212,903,000 gallons on April 30. These figures were computed on a Bureau of Mines basis.

Isobutane—Production of this material during the period May 1 to May 15 was reported at 19,144,000 gallons. In the previous period output had totaled 18,384,000 gallons. Inventories on May 15 aggregated 13,359,000 gallons, as against 12,742,000 gallons on April 30.

Propane—Output during the two weeks ending May 15 totaled 127,288,000 gallons, as reported by the A. P. I. During the previous two weeks production amounted to 131,186,000 gallons. Inventories on May 15 showed an increase, totaling 316,594,000 gallons, as compared with 279,809,000 gallons on April 30.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Current reports of the industry for the week ended May 17, 1957, indicate an increase in crude-oil production and an increase in crude runs. According to the American Petroleum Institute, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 7,512,000 barrels, an increase of 78,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 8,131,000 barrels were 81,000 barrels above the preceding week, and 305,000 barrels above the week ended May 18, 1956. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 1,064,000 barrels daily, compared with 875,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending May 17 crude oil production averaged 7,503,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 7,862,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 897,000 barrels daily.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended May 17 totaled 264,111,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 261,876,000 barrels of the preceding week, this represents an increase of 2,235,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 3,055,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 820,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Movement was somewhat limited in this market last week with only a few minor price changes recorded. On the whole, one source noted, the market continued to reflect a basic strength; however, a lack of interest on the surface continued to hold the market back from soaring to any seasonal heights. Price shifts recorded were those of declines in geranium, lemongrass and sage oils. Declines in the latter two have been taking place with regularity for some time; the position assumed by the former oil follows a steady period of strong advances that made most sources note the inevitability of the present movement. The new geranium oil price is 50 cents less per pound for both Bourbon and Algerian materials; lemongrass oil declined 5 cents per pound, while Dalmatian sage oil fell away 10 cents per pound.

A recent London report on Grasse noted that available stocks of orange flower concrete and absolute, ex 1956 crop, are very much reduced, both products having been in good demand as already reported. This year's crop is estimated at about 150 tons of flowers but, of course, the report notes, all depends on the weather conditions that prevail during this month. In any case, it was said, the situation will be better than last year.

Though it is still somewhat early to judge the future of the rose de mai crop, it appears that the crop will be normal. Due to heavy demand placed upon Jasmin concrete and absolute, stocks are said to be depleted with only small quantities left.

The report on the mimosa crop noted that the crop has been better than was forecast previously. A large part of the orders placed for the mimosa products has been covered with plenty left to fulfill further demand.

March was rather quiet for the European market, it was noted in the report. The international situation was considered a major factor in the ease of the market. However, most items, though not showing great strength, appeared able to hold their own. Ylang Ylang and verbena french both stood unmoved in both price and position. Spanish lavender spike also stood following a recent advance in listing.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Geranium oil, Bourbon, 50c. per lb.
Algerian, 50c. per lb.
Lemongrass oil, 05c. per lb.
Sage oil, Dalmatian, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 8, 1956
144.82	144.88	143.80	135.36

For Current Prices See Page 9

Essential Oils

In the report from London on the essential oils market, it was noted that the period has been quiet with little buying interest being shown in oils generally and as a consequence there has been a further easing in price all round with a few exceptions. Sicilian lemon oil has been difficult to anticipate this season, the fluctuations have been wide and varied; soon after the sharp advance reported last month there was a sudden fall and further movements are at present said to be unpredictable. Bois de rose is steady at present but advances are not unlikely. The citronella oils were said to continue to lose in value, having been in fact falling steadily over the last few months while little purchasing has been done. One oil which is extremely strong on the London scene is geranium oil, with prices in Reunion having rocketed while stocks in London are very short and there is little African oil to ease the situation. Both lavandin and lavender oil are easier though the price changes are not large. Lemongrass is still falling in value on a dull inactive market. Nutmeg oil was short and high prices were being quoted for what oil was available.

Most orange oils were in short supply on spot but this, it was noted, should be eased soon when West African oils arrive and the South African is shipped during next month. There was no great demand for peppermint oils and prices were said to be fairly steady; petitgrain was an exception, showing a slight fall. The Spanish oils of rosemary and spike were fully firm and newcrop oil was arriving on spot. Vetivert Bourbon followed the upward move of Geranium oil and was quoted higher.

Cinnamon bark—This material reportedly displayed a firmer tone last week, dealers here said. The strength was said to be derived from higher replacement costs. Some dealers, it was noted, have moved prices up for the extra grade material to a $54 per pound listing in 25 ounce bottles and $56 for single pounds. A wide range of prices continued for this material, it was noted, with the regular grade being obtainable for as low as $2 per pound in some quarters.

Geranium—The prices of this materia came down once again on spot last wee dealers here reported. The movemer was noted in both Bourbon and Algeria quality materials. The former is no listing for $16 per pound, 85c. less tha was previously quoted, while the latter selling on spot for $14.50 per pound 50c. less than was previously quoted.

The movement is resultant of a soften ing shipment price tone. Latest quote out of source, reports said, are a full $ per kilo less than the high point reache a while back. Buyer resistance on spot t the high prices held previously were co sidered a major factor in the decline. Fo a time, prior to the primary market turn ing lower, exporters were moving the prices upward to see how much the ma ket would bear.

Lavandin—A report from London note that though the demand for this materia is not very great, the stock left on han is estimated at only about 150 tons, n a great quantity in the face of the fac that there will be nothing more to cove demand until the newcrop. Any downward shift in listings is considered improbable and the market is anticipated t remain at its present position until th time of newcrop.

Lavender—A European source note last week that the price of lavender i Grasse was falling. There is no doubt, th source said, that the lack of purchasin by many houses (in the European area) having the desired effect and with in creased production possible through ne plantations coming into effect this sum mer, a greater quantity of oil will be avai able giving hope that prices will be lowe particularly if there is a good summer i the south of France and in the mountain

Lemongrass—This material again de clined on spot last week, dealers here re ported. The current listing, $1.30 pe pound, is 5c. less than was previousl quoted on spot. The new position is mere ly one further step downward for lemor grass oil, which has been wallowing slowl further for some time now. The marke has been soft as a result of heavy produc tion out of Indian source. Though ru mors have persisted of gestures on th part of authorities at source to curb pro duction and bring the market around to more stable level, no effects have to-dat been felt on the spot scene.

Lime—The situation for this oil is sai to remain uncertain as the fruit crop wa delayed this year and trade observers sai that it is still too early to ascertain hov much raw material will be available fo distillation and pressing. Demand, due t seasonal pressures, was said to remain o a relatively even level.

Neroli—A report from London on thi material, which was virtually wiped out o the market following extremely seriou storm damage last year, noted that a grea many of the orange trees reported to hav been killed by the frost last year are no showing signs of giving blossom.

Although the 1957 crop must nec essarily be deficient, the report saic authorities are of the opinion that ther should be sufficient genuine neroli oil t satisfy normal requirements. No price ha yet been fixed for the flowers, though it i almost certain that the price of neroli wil be considerably lower than last year (th material on spot, here in New York spiraled from a price below $100 to a fig ure of about $475 per pound).

Orange—Demand for this material con tinued brisk last week, dealers here saic

Essential Oils

The strength is attributed to the seasonal demand picture. The California oil, it was noted, continued to be allocated because of small stocks (this condition has shown some alleviation, it was noted previously) while the Florida material is said to be moving in good volume at a relatively low level serving to encourage buying.

Sage—Sagging conditions again prevailed for this material on spot last week, dealers here reported. The current price for Dalmatian sage oil, 10c. lighter than the previous quote, is $3.75 per pound. The material has been easing on the spot market for some time, it was noted.

Spearmint—The condition of both this and peppermint oil appears to have reached a relative level of stability, one source here noted last week. Though the position is not one of extreme strength, nor is there a great deal of movement, dealers here, the source noted, no longer expect the extensive declines that took place on spot following the last newcrop harvest. At that time, with some little stock left over from the previous season, early reports of a heavy harvest in both raw materials brought an immediate soft tone to spot market prices. Following this, the initial reports of harvest were said to be too low and a larger than anticipated crop was brought in. This brought a soft tone to the market that persisted in all but the finest quality oils, for some length of time. At present, with a good quantity of last years oil sold, the market is just beginning to right itself and to stabilize. The size of next years crop and the way it will be handled will offer some insight into the future conditions that will prevail in this market.

Aromatic Chemicals

Vanillin—ex lignin quality vanillin advanced in price on spot last week, dealers here reported. The new listings are $3.25 per pound for material in 25 pound lots; $3.15 per pound for material in hundred pound lots.

Seeds and Spices

Nutmegs—A spokesman for Grenada producers estimated last week before a group of domestic producers and dealers that Grenada's production for 1957 was some 1,200,000 pounds or roughly 20 percent of the normal pre-hurricane yield. Stocks on hand, he said, amounted to 250 tons, which in the face of the world wide shortage is small. He concluded that supply and demand situations were such that present stocks could be sold out at any time. At this time, it was noted, the market in New York ruled fully steady.

Pepper—Prices of spot material and nearbys was said to remain steady last week. Arrivals of Malabar and Lampong, one dealer claimed, continue to move directly into consumption. Slightly freer offerings of Sarawak, Lampong and Malabar were available for June shipment but the discounts quoted were minor. It still remains to be seen whether the trade demand here will proceed or follow the movement of the Sarawak crop. The future of the market, it was said, hinges on this sequence of events. It requires constant watching.

Pimento—One dealer here said that the Jamaica government has cabled its intention to advance its floor level on August 1. In the meantime, the dealer said, orders will be accepted at present levels for shipment over the next six months. There were no particular reactions noted on the market here. It was noted, however, that Mexican and Honduran grade materials would firm with any movement in Jamaica.

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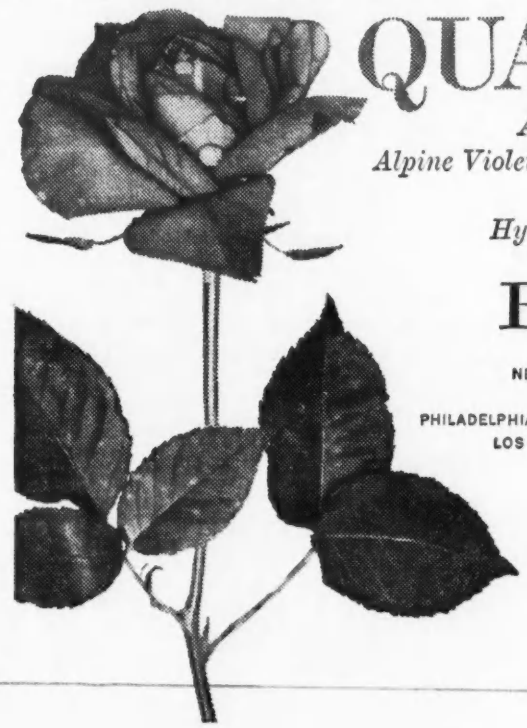

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Tantalum, Columbium

—Continued from page 5

ing for directives from BDSA to assure delivery of tantalum strip and foil needed to fill defense orders.

A representative of the Department of Defense said a study of capacitor production capacity has been completed which indicates that requirements for these capacitors will about double each year for the next several years.

The producers generally agreed that the present columbium-tantalum ore supply available to this country is ample, but prices are an important factor in its acquisition.

Several producing companies are spending substantial sums in laboratory work aimed at developing new uses for the metals, including potential use in turbines.

Harry B. Sharpe, director-general of BDSA's miscellaneous metals and minerals division, presided at the meeting. The following committee members attended:

Dr. R. Winchester, of Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation; Dr. Frederick H. Buttner, of Electro Metallurgical Company; Dr. E. A. Gee, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.; Joseph C. Abeles, of Kawecki Chemical Company, and John C. Redmond, of Kennametal, Inc.

Hart of FMC

—Continued from page 5

fax, president of American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles; John T. Connor, president of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.; Lee V. Dauler, president of Neville Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

David H. Dawson, vice-president of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; John E. Hull, MCA president; Thomas S. Nichols, chairman of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York; Mark E. Putnam, executive vice-president of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

Charles Allen Thomas, president of Monsanto; R. W. Thomas, vice-president of Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla., and George R. Vila, vice-president of United States Rubber Company, New York.

Henry Bower, chairman of the board of Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, was elected a director of MCA for a term expiring May 31, 1959.

Curtis W. Cannon, president of Frontier Chemical Company, Wichita, Kan., and S. B. Penick, jr., president of S. B. Penick & Co., New York, were elected to one-year terms on the MCA board of directors.

Perfumers Dance Saturday

American Society of Perfumers will hold a dinner-dance Saturday night, June 15, on the roof garden of the Pierre hotel, New York. Cocktails will be served at 7 p.m., with dinner following an hour later.

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Coatings Materials

Zinc dust has been reduced ½ cent per pound to reflect a similar decline in the basic metal. At press time the oxides were still unchanged. With the decline in zinc now totaling 2½ cents per pound, pressure on the pigments to move down is said to be mounting. According to a dealer here, some buyers are deferring commitments because of the soft position of the market. On the other hand, trade sources are inclined to hold the line on prices in order to offset the higher production costs absorbed over the past year.

The lead pigment market was basically steady last week with buying interest sustained at a high level. About a month ago price listings of lead and other metals began to soften with growing recognition of oversupply in the world market. The U. S. government's recent decision to renew its bartering and stockpiling programs has reportedly had a beneficial effect on lead. However, last week's decline in zinc proved to some observers that the outlook in the metals trade is still bearish.

Red cadmium-selenide lithopones recently were marked down 4 cents to 19 cents per pound in response to lower quotations of selenium metal. Effective date of the reduction was June 3. This latest move tends to narrow still further the price differential between the selenide and mercury lithopones. Reports from the trade indicate that buying preferences in these two lines of pigments have just about stabilized. Certain limitations in the new pigments—temperature exposure, for example—are said to assure a permanent section of the market to selenides.

As yet only one third-quarter price change has been reported for plasticizers. The change will effect polystyrene, which is being reduced 1½ cents per pound in the crystal grade to reflect reduced prices of styrene monomer. Color material is being lowered ½ cent per pound. July 1 is the effective date of the new schedule.

Another supplier has announced a 10 cents per pound reduction in red copper oxide. This price cut, which was first posted two weeks ago was reportedly made possible by newly developed production economies. Quotations are now 49 cents to 51 cents per pound, depending on quantity and grade.

The Department of Agriculture has reported 1956 crop year production of turpentine at 644,930 barrels. This figure shows a decline of two percent from the previous year's total. Output of gum rosin amounted to 444,590 drums—also marking a decline of about 2 percent from the previous year. The department pointed out that current production of rosin is only about one-third the amount produced in the early 1930's. Current sales figures are provided below under "Naval Stores."

Price Trends

Advanced
Casein, imp., Arg., 1c. per lb.

Reduced
Zinc dust, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 8, 1956
100.74	100.75	100.77	100.14

For Current Prices See Page 9

Prime Pigments

Cadmium-Selenide Lithopones — Red cadmium-selenide lithopones were marked down 4c. to 19c. per pound, effective June 3, in response to lower quotations of selenium metal. The new listing shows the following price levels:—orange shade, $1.66 per pound; orange-red shade, $1.82 per pound; light red, $2.05; medium light red, $2.23; medium red, $2.54; dark red, $2.93; maroon, $3.18; and dark maroon, $3.27 per pound. Reports from the trade indicate that buying preferences in these two lines of pigments have just about stabilized.

Copper Oxide—Red copper oxide has been reduced 10c. per pound, effective June 1 by a major supplier. The reduction reportedly was made possible by newly developed production processes that have enabled the company to save substantially on operation costs.

Lead Pigments—Buying interest was well sustained with prices showing a steady tone. However, the zinc market was particularly soft last week, and this is apt to have repercussions in the lead market, ultimately affecting lead oxides. About a month ago the price structure of several metals began to soften with growing recognition of oversupply in the world market and fears that the U. S. government would curtail or terminate the stockpiling and bartering programs. The government recently eased some of these fears by announcing that the programs would be continued. But last week's additional ½c. per pound decline in zinc proved to some observers that sentiment in the market is still bearish.

Titanium Dioxide—Contract shipments of this pigment are moving in heavy volume to the paint trade for use in white surface coatings. Additional production facilities built during the past two years have just about kept up with the expanding market, so that supplies are currently in close balance.

Higher production costs brought about a price advance of 1c. per pound early in the year. It was the first price change in many months.

Zinc Pigments—A decline in the price of zinc was reflected last Friday in a ½c. per pound reduction in zinc dust. At press time the oxides were still unchanged in price. Now that zinc has moved down a total of 2½c. per pound, there is said to be considerable pressure for the oxide prices to follow suit. On the other hand, one trade source has said that it would be preferable to hold the line on prices in order to offset higher production costs absorbed over the past year.

The new quotation on zinc dust makes it 15½c. per pound in carlots and 16½c. per pound in smaller shipments.

Lacquer Materials

Adipates—First-quarter reports from trade sources indicate that a good volume of trade was maintained in this line of plasticizers. Quotations have reflected for many months the steady price of adipic acid.

Phthalates—Certain areas of this market continue to show symptoms of instability, even though buying interest has been consistently good. Dioctyl and Di-iso octyl phthalate are being shaded in some quarters—a situation that has prevailed almost since the materials were introduced—and production of the materials has often outstripped demand. Prices are 2½c. below the level of a year ago but there have been no recent declines.

Polystyrene — Reduced prices of styrene monomer will be reflected in lower quotations of polystyrene, effective July 1. At that time a major producer will cut 1½c. per pound from the price of general purpose crystal polystyrene. Color material will be lowered by ½c. per pound, effective the same date. Modified polystyrenes will not be affected by the change, the company announced. Under the new schedule, crystal material will sell at 25c. per pound in truckload bag shipments.

Miscellaneous

Casein—The price of Argentine casein advanced 1c. per pound last week to a range of 24¾c. to 25¼c. per pound, delivered duty paid. Contrary to all previous expectations, this market has been exceptionally firm during the current season and dealers are now anticipating continued strength. Heavy purchases by foreign sources—notably Japan and Italy—have contributed to the present situation. As a result of this foreign demand, Argentina has sold 15,000 tons of casein during the first four months of the year as against only 8,700 tons for the comparable period of last year. Stocks are consequently very low, with firm offers difficult to ob-

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Coatings Materials

tain. This development has managed to eclipse the tariff legislation as a significant market influence.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—For the week ended May 25 the average price per standard barrel of crude pine gum was reported at $25.72, as compared with $25.64 the previous week and $27.34 a year ago. The volume of gum deliveries to plants was 17,000 barrels, as against 15,696 the previous week, and 18,428 a year ago. Average per barrel content was 11.20 gallons of turpentine and 299.0 pounds of rosin. Gum grading percentages were as follows:—WW, 28; WG, 32; N, 20; M, 16, and K and below, 4.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

Drums—	Fri. May 31	Mon. June 3	Tues. June 4	Wed. June 5	Thur. June 6
M	$7.70	...	...	...	...
N	7.55	...	...	...	...
WG	...	$7.96§	...	...	...
WW	8.23§	...	...	$8.15	$8.07½§
Bags—					
K	...	...	...	...	7.45*
M	...	7.28	...	...	7.30*
N	...	7.475	...	...	7.50
WW	8.00	...	...	...	8.18

Tankcars (for week ended May 31)—
WW, $7.65; M or better, $7.05

Sales, USDA

440*	656*	80*‡	438*	2,574*

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

WW, $10.30; WG, $9.90; N, $9.25; B through M, $9.00

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	...	.5475	.55	.549§	.543§
Sales	...	8,000¶	28,000¶	14,000¶	18,000¶

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 66c.; l.c.l., 82c.

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. § Average price. ‡ Export only. ² Including July shipments. ³ Or better.

Plastics Production

—*Continued from page 7*

cent of the production is exported, contrasted with 30 percent in 1939. Less than 20 percent of all the exports come to the US, major export items being Vitamin B_1, Vitamin C, sulfa drugs and streptomycin.

Dr. Aries pointed out that the necessity of increasing the yield of its restricted land area has aided the impressive postwar progress of the Japanese fertilizer industry. The 1957 production of ammonium sulfate is estimated at 4 million tons, or 2.5 times the 1950 output.

Currently exports are emphasized and should account by 1960 for 50 percent of the output. Japan is now and will continue to be the world's largest urea producer, production in 1958 being 290,000 tons, or more than double that of 1954.

Based on plants being built or engineered, production will increase 30 percent per year until 1960. In 1957 phosphate fertilizer exports should amount to 350,000 tons. Calcium cyanamide whose production is 550,000 tons is consumed mostly domestically.

As for the chemical industry in Japan, he pointed out that even though it depends upon imports for most of its raw materials, the Japanese chemical industry has been expanding at the rate of 15 percent per year, as contrasted to 10 percent for the US chemical industry.

Based on projects now being engineered, it will double in size, by 1965, particularly in petrochemicals, where it can be competitive in world markets because of up to date US processes.

A survey of 100 Japanese chemical companies indicates that they will spend $500 million in 1957 and 1958 for new installations, Dr. Aries concluded.

Wormser Resigns Position

—*Continued from page 7*

sources of the United States constitute a significant part of our national wealth.

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Great Lakes Chemical Corp. Now Has New York Office

Great Lakes Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles, a subsidiary of Great Lakes Oil & Chemical Company, has opened a new eastern sales office at 500 Fifth avenue, New York.

The companys' new office will be under the supervision of Lewis E. Fisher, who was recently named eastern sales manager of the company. Prior to joining Great Lakes Chemical, Mr. Fisher was district manager of North Atlantic sales for Michigan Chemical Corporation. Previously, he was, for a number of years, with Westvaco Chemical Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation.

Great Lakes Chemical is a basic producer of bromine, with a plant at Filer City, Mich. It currently has an expansion program under way for the production of methyl bromine, ethylene dibromide and other bromine derivatives.

Tung Imports

—Continued from page 3

added to the large carryover from the current marketing year, are likely to total about 99 million pounds, which is about double the anticipated annual United States consumption."

The report noted that by May 25, 1957, more than 20 million pounds of tung oil, i.e., nearly two-thirds of the oil crushed from the 1956 crop, had been pledged for loans under the price-support program. Whereas the government has become increasingly obliged to assume responsibility for domestically produced oil, which has failed to move to usual commercial outlets, it was stated, the bulk of domestic requirements has been supplied largely by imports.

Would Destroy Inducement to Redeem

"If the United States continues to attract the bulk of tung oil exported from South America, growers will have no inducement to redeem their oil," the report said. "With the United States market thus depressed, the Commodity Credit Corporation on October 31 will have no alternative but to acquire the tung oil then under loan, and the quantity thus acquired will be no less than 20 million pounds.

"If no measures are provided to alter this trend, the Commodity Credit Corporation is certain to be required to take over an even larger share of the oil produced from the 1957-58 crop. Thereafter, cumulating and unwieldly surpluses are certain to have a depressive effect on future price levels and ultimately will occasion substantial losses by the Commodity Credit Corporation."

In conclusion the report said:

"If imports are permitted to enter without limitation and without regard to needs of the market: The domestic supply of tung oil (from imports and production) will continue to be greatly in excess of domestic requirements; prices of tung oil will continue to decline; the Commodity Credit Corporation will undoubtedly have to take over the bulk of the oil crushed from the 1956 domestic crop of tung nuts; and the resultant acquisitions are practically certain to become unmanageable stocks that cannot be disposed of without excessive losses to the government."

Chemists' Club Golfs Tomorrow

The annual golf tournament of the Chemists' Club will be held June 11 at Bonnie Briar Country Club, Larchmont, N. Y. The official round starts at 12:30 p.m.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Despite the failure of the House to vote additional funds for the export of vegetable oils under the PL 480 program, the market for edible oils remained on a steady basis last week. Trading was still spotty and on a hand to mouth basis. Cottonseed and corn oils were strong and slightly higher. Soybean oil was irregular, but closed unchanged and steady. Crude peanut oil continued in tight supply and in firm hands. Crude coconut oil was quiet and unchanged. Lard was irregular and slightly lower. Quiet demand for olive oil further unsettled the market and stocks on spot dropped 15 cents per gallon. Interest in replacements from primary sources also was dull and featureless.

Firm tone featured tallow and greases. Offerings were limited and held at slightly higher levels, following trading at unchanged prices, chiefly for domestic account. Export inquiry was fairly active, with buyers and sellers about ¼ cent apart.

Feature of drying oils market was the sharp advance in tung oil due to the recommendation by the Tariff Commission to President Eisenhower to place a duty of 3 cents per pound on tung oil imports. The commission proposed this action after ruling that large oil imports have threatened the government's price support program for tung oil and tung nuts. Tung oil imports from Argentine at present are duty free. Domestic castor oil was firm at the recent advance and imported oil also was strong due to the world shortage of supplies.

Lower cost of linseed meal kept the linseed oil steady at the current price schedule, despite light demand.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cocoa butter, 3c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Tung oil, ¾c. per lb.

Reduced

Copra, $1.50 per ton.
Linseed meal, extracted, $2.50 per ton.
expeller, $1.50 per ton.
Olive oil, 15c. per gallon.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 8, 1956
115.15	115.71	117.95	116.83

For Current Prices see Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—This market remained strong at the recent advance for domestic grades. Brazilian oil also was in tight supply and firm at 22¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Trading was reported fair, chiefly for prompt needs.

Coconut—Crude was offered at 11¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, prompt shipment. Trading was spotty. Tankcars were quoted at 12⅛c., New York basis.

Corn—Market was strong with crude sales at 13⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined was higher at 17.03c. tankcars.

Cottonseed—Futures remained steady last week, despite the failure of the House to take action on the bill for additional funds for surplus commodities under the PL 480 program. Trading on the new-York Produce Exchange was quite active and the market registered moderate advances, especially for prompt deliveries. Trade interests continued to absorb July against sales of September.

Crude cottonseed oil was firm and slightly higher. Offerings were limited. Sales and bids were reported at 13c. per pound, tankcars, Valley. In the southeast the market was nominal at 13⅛c.; 12¾c., Waco and 12½c., Lubbock.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, June 7, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
July	536	15.47	15.17	15.35S
Sept.	664	15.54	15.17	15.37S
Oct.	128	15.11	14.82	14.95@14.98
Dec.	150	15.02	14.78	14.90S
Mar.	55	14.93	14.70	14.85@14.90
May	9	14.90	14.70	14.76@14.85

Total sales and switches, 1,542 contracts.

Linseed—The decline in flaxseed did not affect the oil market in view of the low cost of meal. Trading continued restricted to actual needs. Raw oil was offered at 12.7c. per pound, tankcars; Minneapolis, June-August delivery and 13c., exwarehouse. Oil for September-November shipment quoted at 12.9c. and December-February, 13.1c. same basis. Steady improvement was reported in withdrawals of oil against existing contracts.

Flaxseed—Increased seed receipts weakened the market. Bids were reduced 5c. per bushel.

Minneapolis.—Flaxseed continued to pour into terminals at Minneapolis and Duluth, great bulk consisting of CCC stocks being moved from country storage. Moderately increased volume traded in the cash market ahead of additional 2c. decline in bids. In the spot market 13 cars were sold, while to-arrive bookings totaled 38 cars and 17,000 bushels. Buyers were few and reluctant, taking only supplies for nearby operations.

Olive—Prices were easier due to continued light demand. Tunisian oil was lower at $2.75 to $2.85 per gallon, drums, duty paid on spot. Argentine oil also was lower and quoted $62 to $63 per 100 kilos, c. and f. New York for June-July shipment, which brought improved buying interest. Spanish oil was inactive and nominal at $80 per 100 kilos, f.o.b. shipping point.

Peanut—Crude was scarce and reported sold at 16⅛c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined was generally held at 19¾c., tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, with some resale oil available at ¼c. less.

Soybean—This market was irregular, but closed steady. Trading was reported spotty. Crude was held at 11¾c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, June and July delivery after sales at 13⅝c. Refined salad was maintained at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, June 7, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
July	9	11.70	11.53	11.56@11.58
Sept.	11	11.43	11.24	11.31@11.32
Oct.	21	11.21	11.04	11.00@11.03
Mar.	13	11.02	10.96	10.96@11.00

Total sales, 54 contracts.

Tung—This market was stronger and sharply higher as a result of the Tariff Commission's recommendation to President Eisenhower to place 3c. per pound duty on importations. Sales were reported up to 23c. per pound, tankcars, New York, nearby and later sellers raised quotations to 23½c., same basis. Offers were limited as sellers preferred to await developments. Drums were higher with trading on the basis of 25c. to 25½c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—This market was merely nominal around $180 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports. Offers were reported scarce.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil, at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	.....	1,674,000
Previous week	.....	290,000
Corresponding week, 1956	1,129,950	40,000
Total this year	11,093,000	44,678,000
Corresponding period, 1956	23,985,250	31,757,000

Cocoa Butter—Market was higher and ranged from 71c. to 75c. per pound, spot according to quantity.

Copra—Trading was slow. Prompt shipment was lower at $151.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market remained steady, despite limited trading. Offers were close-

Oils, Fats and Waxes

ly held, with lower bids refused. Yellow grease ranged from 7½c. to 7⅝c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, as to seller. Choice white all hog was maintained at 9⅛c. to 9¼c., same basis.

Lard—Market was irregular, but closed lower. Cash lard was quoted at 12.65c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Market remained steady and unchanged. Extra was maintained at 18¾c. to 19c. per pound, drums, depending upon seller and quantity. Oleo stearine ranged from 14c. to 14½c., same basis.

Tallow—Firm tone featured this market. Buying interest was moderate with trading noted at current levels. Sellers were asking ⅛c. above recent sales. Bleachable fancy was moved at 8c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Prime ranged from 7¾c. to 7⅞c.; special, 7½c. to 7⅝c.; No. 1, 7½c. and edible, 11¼c. to 11½c., same basis. Export inquiry was fairly active with bids ⅛c. to ¼c. below quotations. Guaranteed fancy was quoted at 9½c., drums, f.a.s.

Tallow Futures

Sales and prices of bleachable tallow futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, June 7, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
July	1	8.35	8.35	8.25@8.35
Oct.	1	8.00	8.00	8.00@8.10
Dec.	2	8.00	8.00	7.75@7.90

Total sales, 4 contracts.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Trading was moderate, chiefly for immediate delivery. Offers were limited as bulk of production has been sold up. Prices remained steady. Forty-one percent was quoted at $51 per ton, sacked, Memphis; $56, Alabama; $58, Georgia and South Carolina, f.o.b. mills, for immediate shipment.

Linseed Meal—Quiet demand and liberal offerings further weakened the market. Withdrawals against contracts quite active.

Minneapolis.—Weakness persisted in linseed meal, prices slumping $2.50 to $3 a ton. Demand was slow, though withdrawals against existing contracts were at an active pace. Resellers sold moderate quantities for nearby needs, crushers relatively inactive. Extracted linseed meal, 34% protein, was quoted at $48 to $48.50 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Expeller meal, 32% protein, was lower at $53.50 for June-August; $52.50 for September-December.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1956-57	1955-56
Past week	6,960,000	11,640,000
Since Sept. 1	503,380,000	621,430,000

Peanut Meal—There was little doing in this market as most supplies have been sold up. New offers will not be available until peanuts are released for crushing. One lot of 50 tons was offered at $50 per ton sacked f.o.b. South Georgia point.

Soybean Meal—Fair demand prevailed for soybean meal, though not as active as preceding week. Prices were steady at $45 per ton, unrestricted, 44%, bulk Decatur. Withdrawals against existing contracts were active in the West and Midwest, reflecting good demand for formula feeds. The fact that several plants were shut down provided strengthening influence.

Waxes

Consuming demand was still restricted to actual needs. Crude beeswax was unchanged, but steadier due to the absorption of distressed lots. African crude ranged from 63c. to 65c. per pound, as to quantity and seller. Trading in carnauba continued light and spotty. Prices locally were unchanged and below the cost of replacements from Brazil. Offers of good color yellows from Brazil continued scarce and about 2c. above stocks on spot. Candelilla and Japan waxes were dull and featureless.

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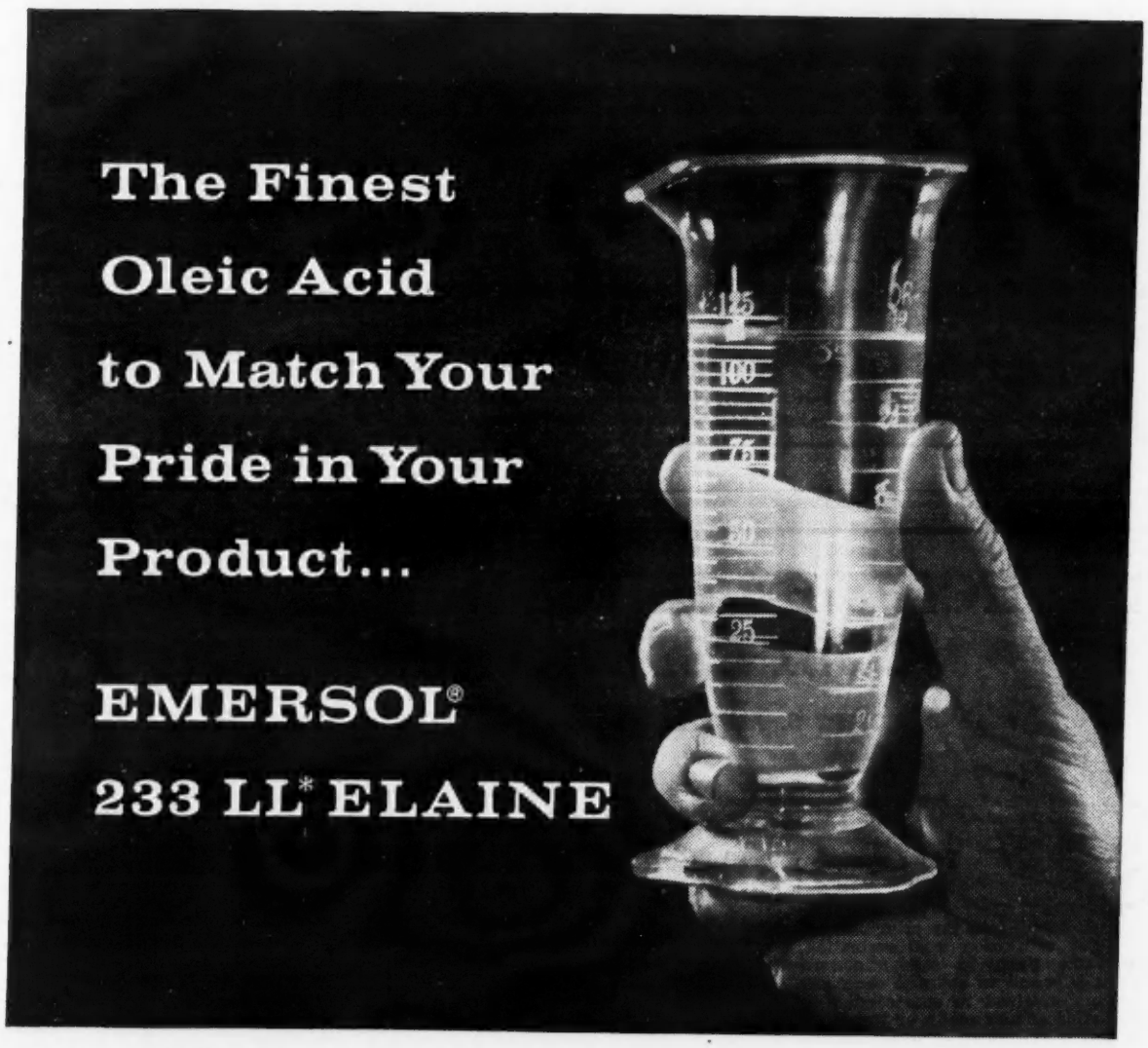

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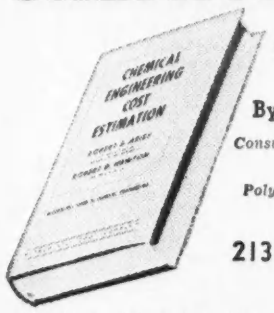

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

Satisfactory volume of materials was reported moving in textile and leather chemicals last week. New business was moderate, but withdrawals against current contracts continued in active request. Quotations for the entire list were unchanged and remained steady. In the chemical group bichromates were in steady demand for spot delivery as well as against existing contracts. Other chemicals were in fair request chiefly for actual needs. Sizing materials remained steady and unchanged, except distressed lots of Siamese tapioca flour which were available at concessions. Trading in Brazilian tapioca flour replacements was reported at a standstill due to prevailing high prices asked for new crop. Potato starch continued in active demand against former contracts, while new business was limited to spot requirements.

Consumer interest in imported tanning materials continued slow. Primary markets were fairly steady. Cutch was reduced ½-cent per pound for shipment. Other tanning materials were unchanged.

Shoe production in April was officially reported at 52,836,000 pairs, a gain of 7.9 percent over April a year ago. For the first four months, output this year totaled 210,854,000 pairs compared with 214,065,000 in the same period of 1956, a decline of 1.5 percent. For the year to date, gains over last year took place in youths' and boys' shoes, women's regular, athletic, and "other." Men's work shoes showed the largest decline for the period. The average factory value per pair shipped in April was $3.60 compared with $3.63 in March and $3.62 in April a year ago. The proportion of shoes produced in April with all leather uppers was 79.2 percent of the total and with all leather soles, 34.5 percent.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Cutch, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 8, 1956
105.30	105.30	104.33	107.42

For Current Prices see Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates—Demand was confined to prompt needs, while withdrawals against current contracts continued in good volume. Prices were well held and unchanged for all grades.

Sodium Acetate—Business was reported light, chiefly for actual needs. Prices were without change and steady.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—This material was quotably unchanged and steady. Trading was reported spotty and restricted to prompt needs.

Sulfonated Oils—This market was quiet. Small lots moved for immediate delivery. Quotations were without change.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Egg—Demand was moderate for actual needs. However, consumer interest was active for future delivery at current prices, but producers were reluctant to accept business at these levels. Prices were unchanged and steady. Flake was maintained at $1.22 to $1.24 per pound, and powder, $1.26 to $1.28, prompt delivery as to quantity. Technical remained steady at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, same basis.

Liquid egg production during April was 1 percent less than a year earlier, but slightly above average for the month. Production totaled 77,581,000 pounds, compared with 78,448,000 in April last year and the average for the month of 77,237,000 pounds. The quantities used for immediate consumption and drying were larger than a year ago, but smaller for freezing.

Egg solids output in April totaled 4,032,000 pounds, compared with 3,154,000 pounds in April last year and the 1951-55 average of 2,669,000 pounds. April production consisted of 1,194,000 pounds of whole egg solids, 1,444,000 pounds of albumin solids and 1,394,000 pounds of yolk solids. Production during April last year consisted of 853,000 pounds of whole egg solids, 1,363,000 pounds of albumen solids and 938,000 pounds of yolk solids.

Frozen egg production in April totaled 59,603,000 pounds, compared with 61,411,000 pounds in April last year and the average of 65,515,000 pounds. Frozen egg stocks increased 28 million pounds, compared with 33 million pounds in April, 1956, and the average increase of 39 million pounds.

Corn Starch—Moderate volume of business was noted for prompt delivery. Prices were without change. Pearl was quoted at $7.32 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis and powder, $7.44, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher.

Visible corn supply increased 1,058,000 bushels to 130,250,000 bushels for the week ending May 31, compared with 59,591,000 for the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Yolk—This market unchanged and firm. Trading was moderate and noted at $1.03 to $1.05 per pound, spot according to quantity. Inquiry for forward delivery was quite active. Yolk production in April totaled 1,394,000 pounds against 938,000 pounds, April, last year.

Potato Starch—Steady tone prevailed in this market. Trading was fairly active for prompt needs. Deliveries against contracts continued at a good pace. Carlots were maintained at 6¼c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, Maine less ¼c. for shipment below the Mason Dixie line. Stocks on spot were unchanged at 8¼c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Idaho starch was held at 6½c., f.o.b. mills, and ½c. less for delivery to eastern points.

Sago Flour—Small lot buying continued for spot delivery. Raw was quoted at 7c. to 7½c. per pound, and refined, 8¼c. to 8¾c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Distressed lots of Siamese flour were available at concessions—from 15c. to 20c. per 100 pounds below shipment from primary sources. Shipments of medium flour were named at 5½c. per pound, carlots, exdock and A grade at 5.9c., same basis. Trading in new crop Brazilian flour was reported at a standstill. Shipments were nominal around 9½c. to 9¾c., carlots, exdock, prompt shipment.

Tanning Materials

Leather production in March was slightly better than February. Cattlehide and kip side leathers output in March was indicated at 2,173,000 compared with 2,164,000 the previous month by Tanners Council; calf and whole kip skins, 813,000 against 844,000; goat and kid skins, 1,951,000 against 1,892,000 and sheep and lamb skins, 2,359,000 against 2,225,000.

Chestnut Extract—Business was reported spotty. Replacements were steady and unchanged. Solid extract, 60 percent tannin was maintained at 8½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty, prompt shipment, and 68 percent, 9.59c., same basis.

Cutch—Shipments were reduced to 7½c. per pound, exdock, carlots, plus duty. Buying interest was fairly active.

Myrobalans—Despite limited buying interest, replacements were maintained at unchanged quotations. Genuine J1 was quoted at $64 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; Bombay at $57 per ton and crushed at $79 to $80 same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Trading was light, and confined to nearby shipment. Solid clarified was held at 10.7429c. per pound, and ordinary, 9.8035c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty for prompt shipment.

Valonia—Buying interest continued inactive. Market was more or less nominal. Beards were quoted at $88 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment and cups, $73 per ton, same basis. Extract was maintained at 10½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle — Primary market remained steady. Offers for shipment were maintained at former levels. Consumer interest was reported light. Fair average bark was quoted at $80 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment, merchantable, $75 per ton, same basis. East African extract, 60 percent was quoted at 8.275c. per pound, exdock, plus duty and South African, 8.4c. per pound, same basis.

Obituaries

W. Parker Jones

W. Parker Jones, a specialist in the legal aspects of food and drug regulations since the passage of the federal food and drug act in 1906, died June 1 in Washington, D. C. He was eighty years old.

George F. Zoffman

George F. Zoffman, president and chairman of Duval Sulphur & Potash Company, Houston, Tex., died June 5 in that city. He was seventy-seven years old.

Fenimore L. Bodman, retired senior partner in F. L. Bodman Company, Philadelphia, died June 2 in Bryn Mawr, Pa. He was eighty-one years old.

C. A. Brattstrom, a vice-president of Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., died May 30 in Port Chester, N. Y. He was fifty-eight years old.

Samuel K. C. Kopper, assistant to the chairman of Arabian American Oil Company, New York, died June 4 in Larchmont, N. Y. He was forty-two years old.

Vernon Lee Whitney, retired director of Standard Vacuum Oil Company, New York, died June 2 in Arlington, Va. He was seventy-one years old.

Furfural, Charcoal

—Continued from page 4

land, served at one time as plant director for Vanadium Corporation of America and Reynolds Aluminum Company. He had been deputy director for the Aluminum, Magnesium and Titanium Division of the National Production Authority in Washing. D. C. In 1951 he formed T. N. Peck & Associates for the manufacture and distribution of charcoal and allied products, which later merged with Cumberland Corporation for large-scale production at Burnside.

Carl J. Wurdock, vice-president in charge of sales, served as sales manager of Ford Motor Company's chemical by-products division at Iron Mountain, Mich., which manufactured charcoal briquets for home and industrial use. Mr. Wurdock was responsible in large measure for the steady growth of the barbecue industry from the early 1930's and after World War II, including popularizing charcoal as a barbecue fuel as well as aiding manufacturers of portable grills and other equipment with design and marketing studies and research. He was later sales manager of Kingsford Chemical Company, Iron Mountain, which carried on the manufacture of charcoal briquets following purchase of the Iron Mountain plant from Ford in 1951, and was until recently managing director of Viger's Charcoal Products, Inc., Detroit, Mich.

John B. McWilliams, vice-president in charge of production, was formerly production manager of Susquehanna Chemical Company, Norwich Chemical Company, Gray Chemical Company and Union Charcoal Company, all of Pennsylvania. More recently he was in charge of the activated carbon and coaltar bases section of the National Production Authority.

Dr. Eduard Farber, chief chemist of Timber Engineering Company, which conducted the research for the Burnside operations, is technical consultant to the corporation. He was with the F. Bergius Industries, Heidelberg, Germany. At Timber Engineering he developed the patented process by which furfural is to be produced in the Kentucky plant and which is assigned to Cumberland Corporation.

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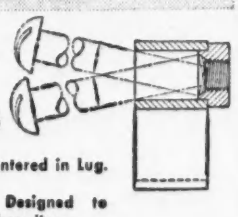

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- Resina Model LC Automatic Capper; 60 per M.
- Standard Knapp Automatic Case Gluer and Sealer Model No. 429, complete.
- Automatic Kottoner (stuffs cotton wadding into pharmaceutical bottles).
- V. D. Anderson Model "RB" Expeller with Tempering Device and 25 HP motor.
- Ball & Jewel Rotary Cutter No. 1; 15 HP.
- 2 Stainless Steel Hor. Pressure Tanks; 6' x 34; Dished Heads; 7200 gal.

Sharples C27 Super-D-Hydrator in Type 316 Stainless Steel; 30 HP XPL proof motor.
Sharples H2 Nozzlejector; Type DM complete with accessories and 15 HP XPL motor.
A.T.&M. 26" Stainless Centrifuge; perforate basket; underdriven; motorized.
Bird 48" Rubber Cov. Suspended Centrifuge; fume tight; Plow Discharge; 40 HP motor.
Tolhurst 40" Rubber Cov. Suspended Type Centrifuge; Monel Plow; Bottom Discharge.
Fitzpatrick Comminutator Model K7 in Stainless Steel; 20 HP hi speed motor.
8 Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers or Condensers up to 1000 sq. ft. surface.
American Jacketed Double Door Sterilizers; good selection sizes up to 30" x 42" x 84".
Shriver & Sperry ALUMINUM Filter Presses; sizes 7", 12", 18", 24" and 36".
Shriver 36" JACKETED Cast Iron Filter Press; Seco closure.
Zaremba Double Effect INCONEL Evaporator, 430 sq. ft., complete all accessories.
Swenson Quadruple Effect Evaporator; long tube, vertical falling film type.
6000 gal. Hor. Stainless Pressure Tanks, 6' x 34'; dished heads.
3 Struthers-Wells 1200 gal. Jacketed Steel Tanks.

BAKER PERKINS and OTHER STANDARD HEAVY DUTY JACKETED MIXERS

300 gal., 200 gal., and 100 gal. Units, Double Sigma Arms; double geared; some with Hydraulic Tilt; 40 Units in stock.

Blaw Knox Stainless Steel Resin Autoclave 7'6" x 7'6"; Jacketed for Dowtherm.
5000 gal. Stainless Pressure Tanks; 10' x 6' Dished Heads; Agitated, motorized.
Lancaster Stainless Lined Rotary Reactor; 1700 gal. 50" x 17'4"; 300 PSI ASME; Jktd., 150 PSI.
Mojonnier Stainless Steel Vacuum Pan; 3' x 10' with 12" Calandria Section.
Stainless Steel Vacuum Still; 755 gal. 4'6" x 6'; coil heated.
Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Reactors; 500 gal. and 1000 gal., condition like NEW.
International Type X24 Pebble Mills; size 8' x 8' Porcelain Lined; 50 HP Gear Motors.
Patterson Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills; 5' x 8', 6' x 5' and 6' x 8' with Pebbles.
Hardinge Conical Ball Mill; 4' x 10' Titanite Liners; with accessories.
Mikro Pulverizers from Bantam to No. 4. Raymond Impact Mills; Nos. 32, 40, 47.
Raymond 2 Stage Flash Drying Installation Type 316 Stainless Contact Parts; complete.
Buflovak Double Drum Dryers; up to 40"x120". Louisville St. Tube Dryers; up to 6'x60'.

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2—Type 316 Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 150 sq. ft., Shell 350 PSI, Tubes 1000 PSI.

1—Komarek-Greaves Briquetting Machine with 50 HP motor.

2—Type 316 Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 50 sq. ft. ea. Shell 75 PSI, Tubes 800 PSI.

1—Type 316 Stainless Steel Heat Exchanger, 250 sq. ft. Shell 250 PSI, Tubes 900 PSI.

8—Type 316 Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers 50 sq. ft., 62, 133, 150, 250, 350 and 500 sq. ft. All High Pressures on Tubes and Shells.

5—Davis Type 347 Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 200 sq. ft. ea. (New).

1—Vulcan Rotary Kiln, 6'6"x100', complete.

1—F. L. Smidth Rotary Kiln, 8'2" x 132'.

3—Link Belt Steel Roto Louvre Dryers, Models 207-10, 310-16, 502-20.

4—Rotary Dryers, 74½" x 45'6".

1—Link Belt Stainless Steel Roto Louvre Dryer, Model 207-14.

1—Buflovak Stainless Steel Jacketed 250 gallon Vacuum Reactor.

6—Stokes Single Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 6 shelves.

8—Stokes Single Door Shelf Vacuum Dryers, 4 shelves.

1—1200 gallon Nickel Vacuum Reactor.

1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined, Series R, Jacketed 500 gallon Reactor, complete.

3—Oliver Steel Rotary Vacuum Filters, 6' x 6', complete.

1—Oliver 3' x 6' Rubber-Lined Vacuum Filter.

3—Niagara Stainless Steel Filters, Model 200-36 and 510-28.

1—Bird Continuous Centrifugal Steel Filter, 24" x 38".

1—Sharples Stainless Steel Super-D-Canter, Model PY 14, complete.

2—Sharples Type 316 Stainless Steel Centrifuges, Model D-2 (New).

1—AT&M Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifuge with 18" Perforate Basket, complete.

1—Feinc 3'x3' Type 304 Stainless Steel Rotary String Filter (New).

1—Baker Perkins ter Meer, Type 316 Stainless Steel Centrifugal, Model HS-24".

1—Van Alst Stainless Steel Jacketed 600 gallon Kettle.

1—Glascote Glass-Lined Jacketed Kettle, 10 gallons, 150# Jacket Pressure, 75# Internal Pressure.

3—Howes Rubber Lined Powder Mixers, 40 cu. ft. (New).

5—Davis Type 347 Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 120 sq. ft. ea. (New).

1—Fitzpatrick Stainless Steel Comminuting Machine, Model D.

6—Sperry 30" x 30" Filter Press Skeletons, with Hydraulic closing device.

1—Foster Wheeler Dowtherm Unit, 600,000 BTU.

1—Vulcan Type 316 Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column, 3' x 43', with 30 trays.

1—Ross 3-Roll High Speed Paint Mill, 14" x 32".

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1—New Nash Vacuum Pump Type AL-572.
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1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homegenizer 125 gph.
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1—±316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
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1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 17"x27".
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705-24 L.B. Roto Louvre Dryer.
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2—Fitzpatrick Comminuting Machines, each with 7½ H. P. ex. proof motor.
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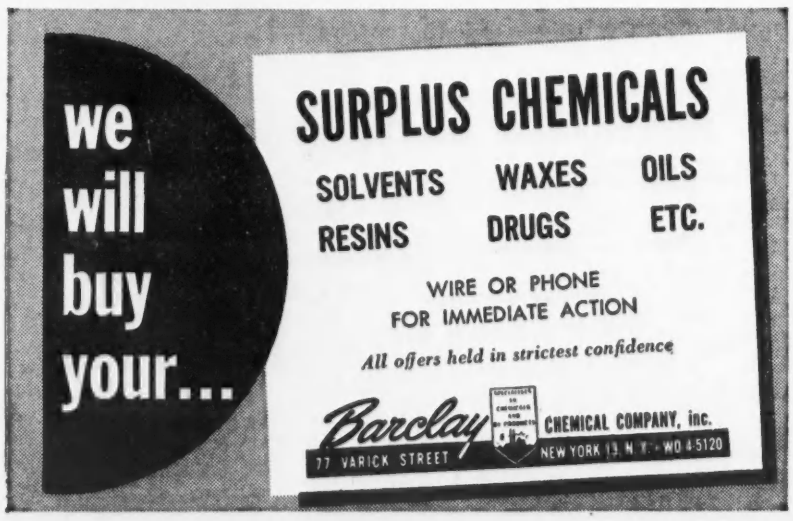

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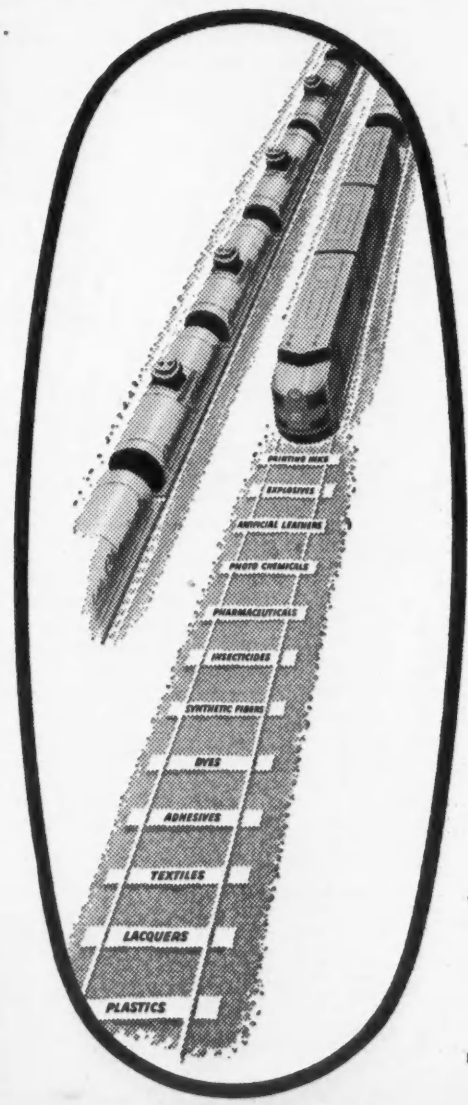

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